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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
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With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[534-2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
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A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
Insurance Companies Act, England.
Insurance in Force ... \$34,054,152.00
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Total Security to Policyholders 7,883,852.53
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-
ton, Macao and the Philippines.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
[1472] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1491]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SUN TING
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1221]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every 15 minutes.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1260]

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO SUPPLIES.
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHOTO GOODS of every description.
KODAKS & KODAK FILMS.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
A SPECIALITY. [1465]

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra
heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible
Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories—

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| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
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| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
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| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Box Silk Spots. |
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Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper. [1134-1]

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PILSENER BEER.
THE LEADING BEER IN THE
FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS—
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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[1430]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
(TELEPHONE 97).

ENGLISH-MADE
CABIN TRUNKS

IN
STEEL, COMPRESSED FIBRE LEATHER,
FROM \$18.00 EACH.

CABIN BAGS
FOR SOILED LINEN
FROM \$5.00 EACH.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[1428]

PEARSON'S HYCOL
CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.
Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive.
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:
\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Pearson's Saponified CRESOL

PRICES:
Co-Efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.
" 5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products
(in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then com-
pare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing
Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN.
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.
[1133]

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS
SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [1565]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.
PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE, No. 696.

JUST ARRIVED:

SLAZINGER'S TENNIS BALLS,

IN AIR-TIGHT TINS.

AYRES' TENNIS BALLS

DOHERTY TENNIS RACKETS,

THICK OR THIN HANDLES,

BLACK OR RED AND WHITE GUT.

[1527]

TRADE MARK
The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE"
WHISKY.
To His Majesty
THE KING.
By Royal
Appointment.
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD. Estab. 1742.
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.
MADE IN SCOTLAND.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES
OF FROM THE
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NOTE—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [1429]

NOTE—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [1429]

INTIMATIONS

BUFFS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

AT these SPORTS, which take place at
the Kowloon Cricket Ground on
WEDNESDAY, 31st March, there will be a
300 Yards Handicap Open to Members of the
Hongkong A.A.A. entries for which Close on
WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, and should be
sent to the Hon. Secretary A.A.A.,
H. L. O. GARRETT.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1910. [415]

E. E.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND
VENTILATION BYELAWS (as amended),
every domestic building or part of such building
within the WESTERN Division of the City of
Victoria, occupied by Members of more than
one family, except those within the European
Reservation or those parts of a domestic building
used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be
CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED
THROUGHOUT by the owners during the
months of February and March.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
notice means that the houses should be Lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each
Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and
Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-
sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and
Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its Containing Walls
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Lime
washed, but must be Cleaned.
The Western Division of the City lies to the
West of Tank Lane and Cloverly Street.
The Government Limewashing Contractor is
prepared to cleanse and limewash floors at the
rate of \$1.05 per floor, on application being
made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.
W. BOWEN-BROWLANDS,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1910. [397]

THE ARCADIAN.
Robert Courtneidge's Great Success
Now Crowding the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
21st AND 22nd,
The Latest Gaiety Theatre (London) Success
"OUR MISS GIBBS."
\$3. \$2 AND \$1.
Plan of Seats Now Open at MOUTRIE & Co.
[1380]

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE - - - \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE
R. LOTS 31 and 36, at PRATA EAST.
Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR
PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT
No. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—**G. FENWICK & CO., LTD.**
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [14-168]

PABST EXTRACT.
THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect
health is the Food in predigested form
containing all the bracing, soothing and toning
effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-
alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local
medical profession in cases of DEBILITY
after MALARIA, from OVERWORK or
other causes, ANEMIA, NERVOUSNESS
or DYSPEPSIA. Samples on Application.
Agents,
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1909. [1519]

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
[351] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1208]

"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.

"SACHSOLA."
Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and stable for horses.
[37] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [1356]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMEN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[1623]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[1213]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of
Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and
Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality,
Canton Embroidery and Chinese Laces from the
latest French Patterns.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

We Recommend a Trial of
OUR OWN MAKE.

BRAWN
PRESSED BEEF
PORK SAUSAGES
BEEF SAUSAGES
AND
COOKED HAM.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
[142]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
EVERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED
IN SCOTLAND

GENUINE AGE

AND
FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

ROBT. PORTER & Co.'s

BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
IN PINTS & SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

TH: HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
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P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1910.

The announcement which REUTER tells us has been made by a New York paper about Japan having proposed to America an "understanding whereby the two countries may together dominate the Far East" is on the face of it absurd, and will merely serve to illustrate the ignorance of Far Eastern politics which prevails in some of the leading newspaper offices in the United States. We are left in some doubt as to how this domination is to be secured in the face of the many diplomatic Notes which exist whereby all the important Powers of the world have affirmed their intention to maintain the principle of the open door in China. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that an agreement exists between Japan and Great Britain which goes a very long way towards creating a dominant combination in the Far East. Nearly five years ago Japan and Great Britain entered into a defensive alliance having three objects in view, namely (1) the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (2) the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; and (3) the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in those regions. At a time when Japan's defence of her "special interests" has apparently given such offence in certain quarters in America as to provoke a lot of wild talk

about the imminence of war, the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may be profitably re-perused. Great Britain is pledged to assist Japan in the defence of her "special interests" as well as in the maintenance of her territorial rights in the regions of Eastern Asia. Hence, there is no need whatever for an understanding with America "whereby the two countries may together dominate the Far East," and, moreover, the views of the American Government with regard to Japan's special interests in China would need to undergo a great change apparently before an understanding of the kind became possible. We imagine that the only shadow of support for the announcement may be found in some friendly communications which possibly have been made by Japan to the Government at Washington in consequence of the unfriendly tone of the comments of a section of the newspaper Press and more especially of the speeches of certain prominent public men in the States, who have heretofore been regarded as well-disposed towards Japan. Whatever may have been the nature of these communications, we may be quite sure that their purport has been greatly exaggerated by the New York newspaper responsible for the announcement which REUTER has cable. Even if the author of the tale knew little of the politics of the Far East he ought at least to have recognised that an understanding of the character he describes is possible only by the complete abandonment of the attitude of criticism of Japan's policy in Manchuria which has lately characterised both Government and people alike.

It is interesting to learn that Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT has given evidence before the Royal Commission now sitting in London upon the law of divorce and its administration, and that he emphasised the hardship which the law as it now stands imposes on residents in Crown Colonies by denying powers of divorce to the Colonial Courts and requiring the parties to fight their case in London. A case which last year occupied the attention of the Supreme Court on several occasions revealed the hardships imposed on British subjects in Crown Colonies who seek a matrimonial divorce, and the Chief Justice has very properly taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the Royal Commission on divorce to show how hardly the present law bears on residents in Crown Colonies. The present inquiry is the outcome of a resolution moved in the House of Lords last year by Lord GOSSETT, formerly President of the Divorce Court, declaring it to be expedient that jurisdiction to a limited extent in divorce and matrimonial cases should be conferred upon County Courts, in order that the poorer classes may have their cases of that nature heard in these Courts. Surely, if the County Courts can be entrusted with the law of divorce to a limited extent, there can be no objection to the extension of that jurisdiction to the Supreme Courts of Crown Colonies, as well as to such Courts as His Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea, and we know of no valid reasons for the denial of such jurisdiction. The case to which we have alluded was a particularly striking illustration of the hardship to which Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT referred. The petitioner sued for divorce in the Scottish Courts, and, though successful, the action cost him in all no less than \$18,823. The Officials of the Supreme Court are doubtless acquainted with other local cases nearly as bad, and we have no doubt that Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT was able to present to the Commission a very strong case for "a national law of divorce administrable in the place of residence of the parties to the suit."

The railway has now reached the capital of Yunnan.

A Peking paper states that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has sent a representative to Changchun, a bean trade centre.

It is stated in a Chinese paper that Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng will be appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin.

Mr. Liang Yu Hao, formerly of the Foreign Office in Peking, who is travelling for the sake of his health, arrived in London last month and after a brief stay left for New York.

While digging trenches near Tsingtau some soldiers discovered some very ancient images of Buddha. They are supposed to be many hundreds of years old and are considered to be exceedingly valuable.

Owing to the very protracted Chinese administration action daily engaging the attention of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz is proceeding with some of the cases for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allied Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

Tang Shu Shang ... \$20
T. Funsten ... 10
A. E. Hansen ... 10

The *Cleveland* with its big party of American tourists on board left the port just before nine o'clock last night.

The attention of Devonians in Hongkong is drawn to the advertisement on page 3 regarding the annual dinner.

The typhoon was E. of Luzon yesterday morning, moving N. or N.N.E., according to the telegram sent to the American Consulate by the Manila Observatory.

The March Criminal Sessions were opened yesterday. Eight cases, embracing eighteen prisoners, are set down for trial, namely, three cases robbery, two kidnapping, one larceny, one conspiracy, and one perjury.

Mr. T. J. Fisher, of the Taihook staff at Shanghai, has gone to Amoy on promotion. He is a keen all round sportsman, taking interest in football, cricket, golf, tennis, etc. He was also an enthusiastic member of "A" Co. S. V. C.

We are glad to learn that His Excellency Sir John Jordan has completely recovered from his recent illness. His Excellency will spend a week or so up the Hills and then resume charge in the Legation for a short time before leaving for England on furlough.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh will issue in a few days' time a pamphlet written by Mr. John T. Plummer, of the Hongkong Observatory, dealing with the "Origin of Typhoons." Mr. Plummer, we understand, advances a new theory regarding the beginnings of typhoons, the result of twenty years' study of the problem.

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, of Hongkong, was elected by the Medical Conference at Manila last week to be the President for the ensuing year, and Dr. Francis Clarke, the secretary and treasurer. It was also decided that the next meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine should be held in Hongkong. Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Clarke returned to Hongkong.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with picking an Indian's pocket in Tung Man Lane. The defendant said he was swinging his arm about, and touched the complainant's pocket. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the defendant and applied for an adjournment. The case was postponed until Monday, bail being fixed in the sum of \$250.

A native was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with breaking into a house at Kowloon City and stealing a quantity of clothing. On his arrest it was discovered that the prisoner had returned from banishment before his time had expired, and a further charge was added. After hearing the evidence his Worship found the defendant guilty on both counts and sentenced him to seven months' imprisonment with hard labour, and six hours' stocks.

Three natives were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with assaulting a woman in Queen's Road. The trouble apparently arose at the Police Court during the hearing of an elopement case, in which the woman was concerned. She was married, and it was alleged that she had been tempted and led astray by a wooer. Mr. Hallifax sent her to the Registrar-General's Office, and on the way she was followed by a jeering crowd, which included the defendants. After hearing the evidence his Worship bound the first and third defendants over, and fined the second \$50.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner *Mongolia*, which arrived in Yokohama on this instant from San Francisco, via Honolulu, received a wireless message from the Choshi Station at a point 320 miles from Japan, that is, about 150 miles from Hawaii. The Choshi Wireless Station is installed with an apparatus invented by Messrs. Sayagi and Torikata, experts of the Japanese Communications Department, the electric power of the apparatus being four kilowatts. The Japanese authorities are greatly encouraged by the receipt of this report, and it is believed that wireless communication will soon be established between Hawaii and Japan.

Opium smuggling into Bangkok, remarks the *Bangkok Times*, has practically ceased to exist, and the simple reason of this is that the Chinaman cannot make money at it. Despite the number of captures and the subsequent fine or imprisonment of the offenders, the trade in smuggled opium flourishes, but once the buying price in Hongkong and Swatow reached a too high figure the trade ceased. Now opium fetches \$3 a tael in Swatow, and \$4 in Hongkong. In Bangkok the price paid for smuggled opium varies between three and four taels, as against the Government's selling price of 7 taels. This does not give the "importer" a chance, and the market is dull pending a drop in the price per tael in Hongkong and Swatow.

Mr. Pearson, H.B.M. Consul of Heilow, the Rev. C. H. Newton of Kiungchou, and Lieut. J. M. H. Newton of Hongkong have started on a journey to the Five Finger Mountains. These mountains, the most important in Hainan, are located in the interior of the Island, and in order to reach them, says the correspondent of N.C. *Daily News*, a journey of several days must be made through the territory of the aborigines or Lois. The Lois in this part of Hainan have been frequently visited and are very friendly to foreigners, but the roads are rocky and steep. The present party is provided with horses which will be used as pack animals from Loongmun, on the edge of the Loi country, as far as the mountains.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINESE MINISTER FOR BERLIN.

PEKING, March 18th.

Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng has been selected as Chinese Minister at Berlin in succession to His Excellency Yin Ch'ang.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

REFUSAL TO SUPPORT GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, March 18th.

Owing to persistent charges of weakness and complaisance in German foreign policy since the retirement of Count von Buelow from the Chancellorship, especially in connection with the Mannesmann mining concessions, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg (the Chancellor) has emphatically refused in the Reichstag to lend himself to a violation of the Algeiras Act by supporting the concessions.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

LONDON, March 18th.

The "New York World" states that Japan has proposed to the State Department at Washington an understanding whereby the two countries may together dominate the Far East, maintaining the open-door and guaranteeing commercial equality of opportunity for all nations.

Reuter's Agency learns that nothing is known in London of anything which confirms the New York paper's announcement. On the contrary, the proposal is regarded as most unlikely, for it is pointed out that both Japan and America agreed in November, 1908, upon the maintenance of the status quo and the open-door in China. Moreover, such a step as that now reported would be a violation of the repeatedly declared policy of Japan.

A Washington telegram says that the Japanese Ambassador there denies that he has any knowledge of the proposal.

THE DALAI LAMA.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet leaves Calcutta to-day for Darjeeling, where he will remain the guest of the Indian Government.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 18th.

The House of Lords has agreed to Lord Rosebery's motion without a division.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that resolutions with reference to the House of Lords would be placed on the paper next week, but he was unable to state the date when the old Finance Bill, or any resolutions thereon, would be submitted.

MACAO RUMOURS.

The news that the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* left Hongkong for Macao at midnight on Thursday gave rise to a rumour that "something had happened" — an attack on the city or a mutiny of the troops, or something equally alarming. But, as a matter of fact, nothing of the kind had occurred, and the fact that H. E. the Governor of Macao came down to Hongkong yesterday afternoon by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamer *Sui On* is additional proof that peace and quietness reigns at Macao.

His Excellency arrived here just before six o'clock, and proceeded to Government House.

THE HANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE ARCADIAN."

The Handmann Opera Company made a successful commencement of their present season in Hongkong with a brilliant performance of Mr. Robert Courtenage's great London triumph, "The Arcadian." The excellent reports which preceded this play and the satisfactory accounts of the work of the Company, combined with a recollection of their past praiseworthy performances, attracted a good house, and it is safe to say that the production did not fall short of the high anticipations which had been formed respecting this delightful musical play. The scene of the original story is laid in Arcadia, where youths and maidens, in classic garb, live a woodland life, conversing with birds and beasts, telling the truth, knowing nothing of any other country. Sombra (Miss Hebe Kneller) leads their innocent revels, and sings a very pretty song "The Pipes of Pan" (the music to which is charming), and of which this is the first verse:—

With a melody entrancing,
Lead the woodland echoes ring.
Hark! the pipes of Pan are calling
With a merry lilt and swing!
Hear their joyous carolling,
Flowing, growing, rising, falling,
Youth and Joy must have their king
When the pipes of Pan are calling.
Refrain: So follow, follow,
The merry pipes of Pan!
The magic road,
That charms at need,
The heart of maid and man.
Away, away, they seem to say,
And catch us if you can!
Come, follow, follow,
Where they lead,
The merry pipes of Pan!

Into this blessed region is introduced in unexpected fashion, a stranger, James Smith (Mr. Harry Cole), a London City grocer, with a bald head and nutcracker whiskers who falls from an airship. He shocks the feelings of the Arcadians by a too ready resort to a lie in time of trouble, is dipped in the well of Truth and emerges beautiful and Arcadian. In the second act Smith and two of the Arcadian maidens (Sombra and Chryseas) proceed to England, and attend a race meeting at Ashwood. The lawn is crowded with pretty ladies and well-dressed men, who make the Arcadians the lions of the day. Jack Meadows, the young hero (Mr. Dan Clifford), as heroes do in melodramas, has risked all he has on a horse with an ungovernable temper. If the horse does not win he cannot marry Eileen Cavanaugh (Miss A. Bomaine). A melancholy jockey (Mr. A. Frith) is to ride the ill-tempered animal, but it saves him. Sombra puts everything right. She, as an Arcadian, can talk animal talk, so she reproaches the vicious beast, and the horses agree amongst themselves that it shall win. The transformed Smith, who is making love to his own fat wife (Miss W. Karkeek), is put up on the horse, and of course wins: the stage is crowded by the men and ladies watching the race, a scene almost as effective as any big scene of a Drury Lane melodrama. The last act is in an Arcadian restaurant established in London with the melancholy jockey disguised as a waiter. Smith falls down a well and reappears as himself; while Sombra before her return to Arcadia, makes Eileen Cavanaugh understand that she (Eileen) is the one whom Jack Meadows came for, and no one else.

Those who witnessed the production last night agreed that it had not been overrated. Its charm and beauty appealed to all. Not only was the scenery in the highest degree artistic, but the music was exquisite and the dialogue was crisp and amusing. Not a dull moment was found in the entire performance. The various numbers were well rendered, the choruses were always effective, the dancing was dainty, and in every department the work of the artistes was worthy of the highest commendation. Harry Cole, after a considerable absence from Hongkong, was welcomed most heartily. He was as spontaneous and funny in all that he did as when we knew him before, and it is not surprising that his re-appearance was demanded more than once. To see the big bulky man thrown down the well of truth was too funny for words, and his topical allusions were very acceptable to the exiles of Hongkong. The Arcadians were a very attractive quintette, especially Miss Hebe Kneller as Sombra. Her sweet voice delighted the audience, and she, too, had to respond to several encores, one of her best efforts being the song in which she tells of her intention to accompany James Smith back to London, "where sin is rife, to teach the simple life." There is no occasion to specially mention the others. Miss Connie Leon as Eileen Cavanaugh represented a high standard of singing and dancing. They all filled their parts with acceptance and so excellent was the impression created by last night's production that it is a safe prophecy to state that there will be quite as large a house to see the second performance to-night.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Kumaong* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Colombo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji on the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 21st inst.

Messrs. Siemens & Co., Hongkong, who are the General Agents in South China for the Remington typewriter, send us a bundle of booklets, relating to this popular machine showing how much its usefulness has been enhanced in recent years by the development of these new features which serve to keep the Remington first favourite with the typewriting public.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 18th March.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

KIDNAPERS PUNISHED.

Two Chinese were arraigned on charges of leading away and harboring a six years old child and depriving the father of his possession. They pleaded not guilty. Hon. Mr. F. Hazeland (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Dennis, conducted the prosecution, prisoners being undefended.

The following jury were empanelled.—Messrs. P. D. Sutherland, F. F. Dea da Silva, F. H. Farne, K. Sayce, G. de Rocha, H. D. White, and J. K. Batalha.

The Attorney-General stated that he would only proceed with the second charge. The child, he said, was missed by his father at one p.m. on the 13th March from 7, Rutter Street, Victoria, and at 11.30 on the 15th the body was found at 46, Portland Street, Yaumatei, on a bed in a room in which the two defendants were smoking. The first defendant stated that he went to the house of the second defendant for a smoke and found the child there, and the second defendant said he went to the house of the first for a smoke and found the child there.

After hearing the evidence the jury found prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. JAMES MCKIE.

The N. C. *Daily News*, recording the death of Mr. James McKie, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., says Mr. McKie was struck down with illness just two months ago, and though his condition was known to be critical from the first there seemed to be some ground for hope that a strong constitution might ultimately pull him through. Of late it was realized that, even with improved health, he could never be his former self, and the prospect of a lingering malady was alone held out. The end, however, has come suddenly, for Mr. McKie passed away quietly at 6.20 a.m. yesterday (the 14th inst.).

The passing of a prominent figure from the midst of a relatively small community carries with it a wide sense of personal loss, and there are many who have missed for two months and will still miss the genial personality and good-fellowship of James McKie. In presence as well as temperament he attracted respect and friendship, and he was essentially happy in his surroundings in the Far East, where a man of his disposition has the widest possible scope. Everything into which he threw himself with a whole heart was sure to be carried through with élan, for he could always command attention and his enthusiasm quickly inspired others. Many a gathering has hung fire for lack of a leader that has been galvanized into practical and successful energy by his intervention. His social attainments, however, were well backed by business ability, for his merits had won him a prominent place in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. after thirty years of service. He represented that house on the Board of Commissioners of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and was also a director of several local companies.

Mr. McKie, who was born on June 30, 1859, at Erskine, Renfrewshire, was the son of a minister of the Church of Scotland and was educated at Manchester Grammar School, under the famous headmastership of Mr. F. Walker. After leaving school he entered upon a commercial career, specializing in the piece-goods trade, and he came out to China in 1879. He was a versatile sportsman, and entered with the keenest spirit into the athletic side of Settlement life. At first both as a swimmer and an oarsman he achieved no small success, and when he gave up these pursuits, he turned wholeheartedly to pony racing. Apart from his connection with "John Peel's" stable, he had a particularly successful record in Hongkong, where with subscription griffins jointly owned with the late Mr. Frank Gove, trained by Mr. T. F. Hough and with Mr. D. W. Crawford as jockey, he won the German Cup three years in succession. At the same time he took a keen interest in all branches of sport and was always to the fore when any interport or other fixture required special organization. On two occasions he acted as Judge in the Walking Competition and he was a member of its Finance Committee in 1909. As a member of St. Andrew's Society, of which he acted as President five years ago, of the Country Club, the Shanghai Club and the Race Club, his local interests were the widest possible while his generosity will be missed in many directions. Yesterday as a mark of respect to the late Mr. McKie the flags of the various clubs of which he was a member, including the German Club, of Ewo and of the steamers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company were flown at half-mast.

SYMPATHY FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the President (Mr. W. D. Little) made reference to the death of Mr. McKie. He said: Before proceeding to the business for which this meeting was called, I beg to refer to the death of James McKie, which occurred this morning. Mr. McKie has not been a member of our committee, but his firm have always been very active supporters of the Chamber. Mr. McKie, both in his commercial and his social life, I am sure, will be very much missed, and we all join in deep sympathy with his firm and friends at his demise in the prime of life.

Two of the Chinese charged with stowing away to Singapore on the s.s. *Lai Sang* were charged again before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, and the carpenter of the steamer was arraigned for aiding and abetting. The defendants were represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing. His Worship discharged the stowaways, but remanded the carpenter on bail of \$100 until the return of the ship.

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The Latest Fashion,
The Smartest Style,
The Most Moderate Prices,
are all secured when dealing with so responsible
a London Tailor as

JOHN J. M. BULT,
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same attention is
paid to orders by post,
as those given personally in
London and by this means Mr. Bult's
business from abroad increases annually.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vesting 63/-
Dress Suit (Suits) 54/-
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Cash Tailor and Dress
Suits Specialist.

A large choice of Cheviot, Sargent, Flannel and Trench coats to be had. Suits, when written, which registered
self-measurement forms and localised sent free on application. Mr. Bult makes a specialty of fitting
Breeches from 35/- and other clothes most suitable for Colonial Wear.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN-SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

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They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by
the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at
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or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

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payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.
Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire,"
and is the ideal sauce for use with all
kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup,
game, cheese or salads.

WORCESTER

—the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this
sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported
in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant,
or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and
quickly procured.

**ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.**

JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION. MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE.

(BY A LONDONER.)

The ordinary inhabitant of London has hardly realised the importance of the Exhibition which is being organised at Shepherd's-bush. So far, indeed, as the composition of the British side is concerned, a Londoner may feel some confidence that it will not greatly differ from other exhibitions of British art and industries. The net has been widely cast, and we are satisfied that the manifold trades and crafts of Englandmen will be properly and even brilliantly exemplified. For the inventor who is in search of a manufacturer, for the purchaser who wants a range of choice, and for the maker who wishes to broaden the circle of his customers there is nothing like an exhibition; and we are accustomed to a fairly high level of excellence. But, from another point of view, it must be admitted that no small advantage to our British exhibitors lies in the fact that public interest is quickened, and a greater crowd of contingent buyers is drawn, if there is also in the exhibition some strong attraction that is unfamiliar in its composition. From this unquestionable fact I return to what I have just said—that it is doubtful whether as yet London entirely realises that from May 5 onwards there will be actually displayed within her the finest exhibition of Japanese arts and crafts that has ever been collected together either in or out of Japan. The occasion is of such marked importance, and the Japanese have so thoroughly recognised that their place among the world's manufacturers will for some years to come be judged almost wholly by their coming display at the White City, that they have withdrawn from competition at the Brussels Exhibition of this year, and more than that, have actually cancelled their own proposed exhibition at Tokyo in 1914, in order that every possible effort should be concentrated upon the great event of this summer in London.

The Emperor of Japan has taken a leading part in the inauguration of this exhibition. The Japanese Diet has voted for it no less a sum than £185,000—a fact that may well make some of our penny-wise economists ponder. Every section of Japanese life and industry has joined enthusiastically in the great enterprise, and it is in precisely such work that the Japanese excel all living nations. The Japan-British Exhibition of 1910 will be a lesson to Western nations in the completeness and breadth with which the plan and intention of the show has been conceived, and by the minute dexterity and perfect taste with which the actual exhibits are shown. For the moment it is enough to say that the Japanese organisers have not before themselves the duty of representing every section of industry with which the name of Japan has ever been associated. The genius of this nation in art, and symbolism, and forestry will be shown in this exhibition with a fulness which, it appears, has even surprised the Japanese themselves. There will not be a single exhibit of any kind which has not come straight from Japan. Nothing has been lent from this country.

JAPAN THE EXQUISITE.

All of us in these days have read about Japan. From Pierre Loti downwards, few travelling authors have left its praises unsung. It is almost impossible to let the eye glance over a map of the world without its being arrested with a sudden warm sense of kindly admiration as it falls upon the scattered ocean-empire of our new allies. The world has of late conceived the profoundest respect for these rising Imperialists in manners and touch. Both Japan and the United States have shown their power to defend themselves in war. But the deepest, and on the whole perhaps the truest, image called up by the sight of these detached island outposts of the East, is that of a nation containing not only such artists and craftsmen, but such an unerring standard of popular taste also, as, except during one scanty century in Greece, and once again for a hardly longer time among the rival Republics of Northern Italy, the world has never known elsewhere. The Japanese people in a Japanese landscape of an Occidental tourist is a blot upon its dignity, perfection, and those who know Japan well will hesitate whether they more deeply deprecate the clumping boots of the European upon the spotless cabinet work of a Japanese floor or more shamelessly admire the perfect courtesy with which our gangster in such things is over-left unnoted by our hosts. Yet this exquisite country has hitherto remained a thing apart from our daily lives in England. Never before have the crafts of the East and the crafts of the West been hung in such direct competition; never have we been compelled to look first on this picture and then on that. Some of us are a little uneasy about the result. Gignatio as our industries are, and hugely as they subserve the prosperity of mankind to-day, there may well be some misgivings at the challenge which Japan has thus thrown down and we have now taken up. Whatever the issue of the contest, this rivalry of East and West in the coming exhibition is beyond all question the event of this summer, not for ourselves only, but for all the world. Never before has there been such active preparation for an exodus towards London by Continental railways or Transatlantic shipping companies as this momentous exhibition has called forth. We can only hope that our manufacturers will rise to the challenge, and that, when the day of opening comes, there will not be a grim and significant contrast between the dainty and perfectly displayed wares of our Eastern allies and the squalid, desolate, packing-cases littered galleries which have hitherto been inevitable on the opening day of an exhibition of British work.

If one were asked what scenes and sights in Japan lingered longest and in the kindest manner in the memory, the reader among us might well ask for a moment's thought. Yet what ever choice the traveller may make, he may rest assured that they will nearly all be shown in some measure in this exhibition. Even a simulacrum of the snowy cone of Fujiyama will be there.

NIKKO.

For the rest, some of us may agree with the implied sovereignty of beauty that underlies the Japanese proverb, "Call nothing beautiful till you have seen Nikko." And truly there is in this mountain home something that not even Japan can show elsewhere. Approached by the famous avenue of dark cryptomerias, the pergola of the Appian way of Japan, the exquisite temples, tombs, and bridges of Nikko, nestled among their pine-trees may well be remembered when all else of Eastern travel has become but a dim echo in the mind. Even the famous Red Bridge, of which all the world has heard, pales in interest beside those amazing temples on the hill above it. No man has ever drawn them, no man can ever describe them, says Kipling, yet I steal a dozen lines from his own attempt to do so. "I have a recollection of passing through a door with cloisonné with a golden lintel and red lacquered jambs, with panels of tortoiseshell lacquer and clamps of bronze tracery. It opened into a half-lighted hall, on whose blue ceiling 100

golden dragons rumped and spat fire. A priest moved about the gloom with noiseless feet, and showed me a pot-bellied lantern fifty high, which the Dutch traders of old time had sent as a present to the temple. There were pots of red lacquer, dusted over with gold, to support the roof. On one post lay a rib of lacquer six inches thick, that had been carved or punched over with high relief carvings, and had set harder than crystal. The temple steps were black lacquer, and the frames of the sliding screens red." And of the colours of the robes that move within this darkened setting of enamelled jewels he writes elsewhere, "There were green, red, and white, with golden dragons, tortoiseshell, with ivory-white chrysanthemums clustering upon it; black-barred silk, shot with yellow flames; lapis-lazuli silk and silver flakes; Avanti silk, with plaques of grey green let in; cloth of gold over dragon's blood; and saffron and brown silk, stiff as a board with embroidery." There is a fair picture of the temple-life of Japan, and some of it at least may be seen by visitors to the White City next summer.

Other features may remember best the wild picturesque beauty of the upland lake of Chuzenji; others the deep-toned echoes of the bells of Kyoto, and its water pavilion reflected in the lake in the Kinkakuji garden. Others, again, will never forget Lake Hakone and the hot springs of Miyazakita, sheltered among its pine-clad hills. Others will remember the ancient splendours of Nara. These—and they are many who have spent a day among the august forest Buddhas of Kamakura, among its pine trees, looking eternally across to the sunny ripples of the distant sea, will be glad to know that a representation of this, the most beautiful of all earth's heroic images, will not be wanting in the White City. Nay, there is yet another of Japan's beauty spots, and those who know Miyajima, on its promontory, jutting into the Inland Sea, will have a rush of memories as soon as they set foot inside the exhibition's gate. For the entrance-hill has been modelled on Miyajima, and will open for them the same scene of blue lapping sea, in which the great tortoise stands knee-deep, the same grey lichen-covered gates and temples, and the same raising hill, beset with pines, each one of which would make the fame of a view in Rome.

THE SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION.

Here for the moment my tale shall end. There will be opportunity and need alike to return again to this exquisite treasure-house of Japanese beauty. If any later of its contents is to be given before the opening day. The mere suggestion of the many attractions, the tale of one-tenth of what will be there, both to refresh the mind of the traveller and in some measure to conjure up Japan for him who stays at home, is daunting to the pen. In most of these exhibitions it is possible, it is even necessary, to omit much. There is a large and common factor in all our Western shows. But it would be rash to say of a single garden plot, a single reconstruction of even a single stall in the Japanese section of the coming display, that there is wanting its own special interest, which will weigh with lead the boots of the ill-dressed visitor. He cannot pass on. He cannot choose but look. The art of Japan will be shown here as it has never been shown before in foreign lands, and probably will never be shown again. Painting, sculpture, metal-work, woven stuffs, pottery, enamel, lacquer, all will be here, all of the best, and in almost every one of these departments of art the technical progress of the world will be shown from the beginning to the end.

The record is complete. Here in this case is something that may make us English suffer an unwelcome spasm of modesty, as we look incredulously at some piece of strong and subtle Japanese sculpture, carved while England was still a congeries of jarring and barbarous tribes, among whom the fling of a cross-pattern upon an axe-head was the most ambitious conception of ornament. At the other end of the scale, the same will be remembered by that to-day Japan can build her Dreadnoughts as quickly and as well as we. From the commercial point of view it would be more foolishness for an enterprising manufacturer to lose the chance offered by this exhibition. It will attract crowds to London such as not even the Franco-British Exhibition drew. It has only to be realised for its success to be complete, and it enjoys at least one advantage of much importance in this our English climate. Organisers of exhibitions are only too well aware that for the crowd the galleries usually possess less interest than the grounds, and for that reason bad weather spells ruin. All this will be changed this year. Few of the attractions in the open air will be able to compete with the interest of the exhibits beneath the glass roofs of the many annexes. Excepting, perhaps, the first of all these "expositions," it will make less difference to this exhibition than to any that has ever been organised before in this country whether or no our proverbial British weather intervenes to help or hinder its success.

PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The new Convention provides—

(1) That the concession shall be renewed for a further period of 40 years, from 1908 until the end of 2008, and that from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 2008, the annual net revenue of the Canal shall be divided into moieties between the company and the Government subject to the following conditions:—(a) In case the annual net revenue is less than £4,000,000 the company will take £2,000,000 and the Government the balance; (b) in case the annual net revenue does not exceed £2,000,000 the whole will be allocated to the company; (c) from January 1, 1909, the Government will forego the 15 per cent. of the receipts allotted to the Egyptian State by article 63 of the present Convention.

(2) The company will pay the Government £24,000,000 in four equal instalments payable on December 15, 1910, and on the same date of the four following years.

(3) The company will pay to the Government the following percentage of the revenue from the year 1921 up to the end of 1908:—From 1921 to 1930, 4 per cent.; from 1931 to 1940, 5 per cent.; from 1941 to 1950, 6 per cent.; from 1951 to 1960, 7 per cent.; from 1961 to 1970, 8 per cent.; from 1971 to 1980, 9 per cent.; from 1981 to 1990, 10 per cent.; from 1991 to 2000, 11 per cent.; from 2001 to 2008, 12 per cent.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crema Chamois, Left Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, [463]

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE HAIR

IT IS THE DUTY of every one who is interested in hair preservation to learn enough about the subject to tell whether an advertisement for a hair remedy is reasonable or unreasonable. In this connection, the United States Post Office Department has begun a much needed campaign against false and misleading statements in advertisements in general. While this work is highly commendable and should be greatly extended, still at the same time it tends to paternalism rather than to personal self-reliance. If YOU know that the claims for a hair remedy are unreasonable and untrue, that knowledge will save you money and prevent disappointment.

THE TRUTH LIES in the fact that certain over-ambitious proprietors employ advertising writers who do not know the composition of the remedies they write about, and even if they did, they are not expected to know the therapeutic action of the various ingredients. Two very familiar and oft-repeated statements are, that the hair must be watered and fed just like a plant, and that the colour of the hair, once destroyed, can be restored, by natural process. While both of these statements are false in every particular, it requires some little knowledge of the hair follicle to understand why the statements are false.

THE HAIR FOLLICLE is a pear-shaped sack in the scalp that holds the hair root. At the bottom of the hair follicle and extending up into it for a short distance, is a nipple-shaped projection that remains in the scalp when a hair root is forcibly pulled out. This projection is the hair papilla from which the hair "root" grows. The continuous addition to the bottom of the hair root forces the hair proper out through the scalp.

THE HAIR PAPILLA is surrounded by the hair root, which thus takes a bulbous form. Above the hair root or bulb, which occupies about three-fourths of the entire follicle—is the neck of the hair follicle, below which the most penetrating writers to claim germicidal properties for other hair remedies, many of which were on the market years before Prof. Unna's Discovery.

Do YOU THINK that this new claim for remedies is a reasonable one? Remember, that the hair gets its life, colour, and strength direct from the blood, and that good blood, good breathing, and sunlight, favour hair development. Out-door exercise, to insure free circulation in the scalp, also scalp massaging for the same purpose, are very helpful. Worry, indigestion, and sedentary habits oppose hair growth, while the dandruff germ will actually destroy the hair unless it is eradicated and kept out of the scalp with Newbro's Herpicide.

HERPICIDE is delightfully cooling and refreshing to the scalp, and almost marvellous results sometimes follow its continued use. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamp to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

from 1951 to 1960, 10 per cent.; from 1961 to 1970, 12 per cent.; from 1971 to 1980, 13 per cent.; from 1981 to 1990, 14 per cent.; from 1991 to 2000, 15 per cent.; from 2001 to 2008, 16 per cent.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

If the Convention be accepted the fixed charges of the company, presumably will be increased. The payment of £24,000,000 to the Egyptian Government doubtless will be provided for by issue of loan capital to that extent, and the additional interest and sinking fund charges will probably be not less than £150,000 per annum. A further prime charge upon the profit will also be involved from 1921 to 1908 to the extent of the additional percentage to be paid to the Egyptian Government during that period.

The net profit earned by the company for the year 1908 after payment of the 15 per cent. to the representatives of the Egyptian Government amounted to £2,640,000, and although there was a decrease in the earnings as compared with the previous years due to the depressed condition of shipping, it seems likely that the company's net earnings will continue to show a progressive increase.

So far as the shipping industry is concerned, the principal criticism which has been directed against the Convention is that it may tend to maintain the heavy dues which are at present charged—namely, 7½ p. 100. In accordance with the understanding arrived at in 1883 between M. de Lesseps and the shipowners, the latter maintain that it was agreed that when the dividend paid to the shareholders had reached 25 per cent. all profits earned in excess of that amount should be applied to the reduction of dues until they had been brought down to 5½ p. 100. The company, it is contended, has ignored this understanding since 1904, when it paid a dividend of 26 per cent., which has since been slightly increased, but no reduction has been made in the dues. Another point to which criticism is directed is the small share which British representatives are allowed to have in the administration of the affairs of the company. The British Government holds 43 per cent. of the share capital, and yet at general meetings of the company it is only entitled to 10 votes. It must be admitted, however, that those shares were acquired under extraordinary circumstances, and notwithstanding the limited voting rights attached to them, the British Government has had no cause to regret their purchase.

THE QUESTION OF DUES.

A reduction of dues is, of course, desirable; they form a very substantial item in the cost of maintaining our communications with the East. In the case of the P. and O. Company, for example, the Suez Canal dues for the last year's working were £342,225, or 14 per cent. of the total expenses. It must be recognized, however, that the first interest of British shipping is that the facilities of the Canal should be first-class, and that the Canal should be improved in accordance with the requirements of modern vessels. As has been stated above, the Canal Company has made vast improvements in the Canal since it was opened, and although a large proportion of this outlay has been charged to revenue account, the total capital expenditure at the end of 1908 amounted to £25,400,000. It is true that a sinking fund is being provided out of the profits for the redemption of the entire share capital before the expiry of the present concession, but this fund will only amount to a sum sufficient to pay off the shares at par (£20), whereas their present market value is about £204. Unless, therefore, the company obtains some guarantee as to the extension of its concession there is a danger that it may fail to improve the Canal and devote all its earnings to the reimbursement of the shareholders. It should be borne in mind that although for many years the Canal has been exceedingly remunerative, it was not until many years after its opening that it began to become really profitable.

The data available does not permit any precise estimate to be made of the general financial effect which the new Convention will have, if confirmed, but on the whole it seems a not altogether unattractive arrangement. There is good reason to believe that if the Canal Company is assured of the extension of its concession, it will not neglect the interests of the shipping industry, as its future prosperity will be entirely dependent on the extent and the reasonable character of the facilities which it offers to shipping.

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THE SHORT PORTION of the hair follicle above its neck opens somewhat like a funnel and is filled with the outer scalp skin. Opening into this outer portion are the hair follicles, most of which are situated in the scalp. When these oil glands become infected with a certain microbic growth (the cause of dandruff) there is hair disease and finally hair death. Fortunately this outer portion of the hair follicle can be treated by carefully rubbing into the scalp a suitable remedy. What remedy should be used? Manifestly one that will destroy the growth that causes dandruff, itching scalp, and falling hair.

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TO CONQUER MALARIA.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A PHYSICIAN'S PEN.

"Those who conquer Malaria conquer the tropics," a proverb with which every resident in the tropics is familiar. While in consequence of the onward march of scientific achievement, this disease, so depressing in its onset, so devastating in its effect, and so disorganising in its result to the whole system is better understood than it used to be, it is still, alas, pre-eminently prevalent, and is likely to continue until the conditions which produce it have been banished.

Most people know that while Malaria may take various forms it is due to a special germ or microbe, which destroys the red corpuscles by which the oxygen of the air is carried by the blood to every part of the body to burn up its impurities. The destruction of these corpuscles produces the marked symptoms so characteristic of the disease—the pale, sallow, earthy complexion, the mental and physical lassitude, the depression, the morbid thoughts and feelings, theaching muscles and the tender joints.

Bad as is all this, the result of Anemia or poverty of the blood, as it is commonly called, which makes life a burden to the sufferer, it may go considerably further until it produces that wasted and dangerous condition of the system doctors call "Cachexia."

For long Quinine has been the sheet anchor of the physician, and in the acute stages it generally answers admirably, but in the later stages something else must be employed to destroy the effects wrought by the microbes.

Happily, in this conquest of the hosts of the disease germs which invade the body under the banner of Malaria, the physician has been presented with a weapon as potent over them as the modern machine gun is potent against the old flint lock gun. This weapon is Sanatogen, one of the most powerful restoratives and vitalising agents ever given to the world. Its remarkable properties are due to its two constituents, Casein, the solid portion of pure, new milk, and Glycophosphate of Soda, a preparation containing phosphorus in the precise form in which it exists in the body. Phosphorus, as everyone knows, is not only as a physician has written "infinitely associated with the health of the system, and is indispensable for the discharge of the functions of the nervous centres," but is also physiologically essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed. This cell growth is greatly interfered with in Malaria, and a supply of phosphorus which is easily absorbed by the depleted system is urgently necessary to restore it to its standard activity. Nothing does this so well as Sanatogen, as nothing so rapidly restores the vitality of the blood as this preparation, which is prescribed by over twelve thousand physicians in the world because no secret has been made of its constituents and they realise its overwhelming value in restoring the functions of the body to their duty.

How rapidly Sanatogen restores the blood after Anemia may be judged from the fact that one eminent physician records that three blood corpuscles in a patient increased eighty thousand per cubic millimetre in a week, and the percentage of red colouring matter in the blood advanced from 61 per cent. to 62.5 per cent., while another patient, who was unable to take any solid food and was losing weight rapidly so improved in a fortnight that the red corpuscles increased two hundred thousand per cubic millimetre, their red colouring matter from 48 per cent. to 52 per cent., and she was able to resume her household duties, completely cured of the terrible melancholia from which she was suffering.

Children are especially liable to Malaria and its pernicious after effects which may delay their development and stunt their growth. When given Sanatogen they rapidly improve. One child who at three years old, in consequence of Malaria, weighed only half a pound more than it did when it was a year and a half, was given a small quantity of Sanatogen daily, and its weight at once began to go up half a pound a week.

Just as Malaria causes wasting in children, it makes adults prematurely old, in consequence of the depression of the vitality of the system. This condition is rapidly cured by Sanatogen which removes the prematurely old look and soon substitutes for the feeble and listless spirit a healthy interest in normal pursuits.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet on the subject of Malaria has been written by a physician who had a wide experience of it in the tropics. In order to give this monograph publication, "Malaria, its Causes and Effects," the widest publicity, the proprietors of the copyright have instructed Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, to distribute a limited number of copies free of charge, to anyone who may feel interested in it, and will send a post card mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

Sanatogen, by the way, may be obtained direct from Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, and at all chemists. (1264)

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TRAINING GOOD SHOTS.

THE "BULL'S-EYE" AND THE
FIGURE TARGET.

IS SHOOTING A SPORT?

For two hours on Saturday afternoon, says the London Daily Telegraph, members of the National Rifle Association engaged in an animated discussion on the subject of the multi-coloured figure target which is to take the place at the Bisley Meeting next July of the bull's-eye target in the King's Prize and other principal individual competitions at the 500 yards range. This innovation has excited apprehensions in the minds of a large section of Bisley marksmen, who regard the bull's-eye as the fairest all-round mark to aim at, affording equal conditions and test of skill as among men engaged in shooting for prizes to which they themselves by their entrance fees very largely contribute. Accordingly a circular was issued by some of the leading sportsmen to all the members of the National Rifle Association soliciting opinions on the subject of the new target, which was described as the "thin end of the wedge" in a design hatched by the military authorities to abolish bull's-eye shooting altogether for competitive purposes. The great majority of the replies received were hostile to the perpetration of the change which the Council of the N.R.A. have decided upon, and accordingly a resolution was presented for a general meeting of the Association to discuss the situation with the object of formulating two decisions: (1) that the figure target should be declared to be purely experimental, and (2) that the opinion of all competitors and members should be ascertained through the official machinery of the Association as to its adoption.

The target to which exception is taken is, it may be useful to explain, already in use at Bisley in a few competitions, notably the "Piracy," but the novelty consists in its introduction at a range only—into the "King's Prize" and other competitions in which large amounts of prize money are at stake. It is a rectangular target, known as a second-class sectional target, the upper half being coloured white and the lower half green, with an irregular brown or khaki-coloured figure placed in the centre of the mark to be aimed at. One of the objections urged against it is that in certain conditions of light the figure is virtually invisible to the marksman, and that this introduces an element of chance as opposed to skill and unfairly punishes the individual. The supporters of the figure target, on the other hand, maintain that it is a perfectly fair concession to military opinion, presents no difficulties to men who have been trained on bull's-eyes, and constitutes part of a system which is capable of still further expansion—the practical application of marksmanship to conditions of real warfare.

The meeting held at the Royal United Services Institution on Saturday, the 5th ult., was one of the largest which has assembled in recent times under the auspices of the Association, showing the widespread interest which this "thin end of the wedge" proposal has excited among shooting men. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that the King's Prize first stage competition at Bisley governs rifle practice throughout Great Britain and in the Colonies, and constitute the basis of the shooting adopted by rifle clubs affiliated to the Association, which now number 1,897, with a total membership of 122,461. Members of the Association attended from nearly every county and district in England and Wales, as well as from Scotland and the Channel Islands. Major-General Lord Chylesmore, Chairman of the Council, presided, and the other members of the Council present included: Earl Waldegrave (vice-chairman), Lord Kinnaird (treasurer), the Earl of Derby, Lieutenant-General Sir W. H. Mackinnon, Lord Bingham, Colonel John Barlow, Colonel H. Melish, Colonel Howard Wilkinson, Major J. Stewart Oxley, Colonel G. A. Wilson, Colonel J. R. Miller, Captain the Hon. Guy Wilson, M.P., Major T. Ranken, Colonel J. H. Cowan, Major F. E. Waverley, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Sandeman, Captain C. D. Miller, Major Ralph Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Morrison, Major Flood Page, Mr. Henry Whitehead, and Mr. G. Mortimer.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Lord Chylesmore at the outset announced that no official opposition would be offered by the Council to the resolution to be presented to the meeting. These were then moved by Mr. G. G. Armstrong, and seconded by Colonel John Hump (Lancashire) in the following terms: (1) That the Council be requested to restrict the partial adoption of the figure target as proposed to the year 1910, and to declare it to be purely experimental; (2) That the Council be requested to obtain public opinion on the subject of the figure target of all competitors at the annual meeting of the Association on the register on July 14, 1910, as to the adoption of the "pure target." Mr. G. G. Armstrong said that he had no intention of being animated by a spirit of hostility towards the Council. The Association, Mr. Armstrong said, had for fifty years worthily maintained rifle shooting as a sport. Incidentally it had been used to foster rifle shooting among the Auxiliary Forces. It had encouraged several generations of marksmen to shoot straight, and straight shooting was the basis of all efficient marksmanship. Without it a man could never excel at "rapid" or disappearing marks. Colonel Hump declared that the War Office authorities had never properly understood Bisley, which was not a camp for military instruction, but a gathering of men to whom rifle shooting was partly at least a sport, and who had not the necessary skill and money. If the Army Council were to insist on the change it was surely an essential preliminary that they should find proper ranges for the Territorials and provide them with marksmanship practice at the nation's expense. Men would not throw away their own money in practising for competitions in which sheer "ducks" governed results. (Hear, hear.)

IN DEFENCE OF THE BULL'S-EYE.

In the course of a long general discussion Lieutenant A. Lambert Ward, of the Hon. Artillery Company, expressed the opinion that the Association should do nothing to place in jeopardy the subsidy it received from the War Office, and that if the Council were being forced into this action by the military authorities the general body of members should loyally acquiesce in the decision. Dr. C. W. Wigram defended the bull's-eye as the nearest approach to a uniform mark in all conditions of light and shade, and therefore the fairest to competitors. Mr. J. H. Wigram thought the Council were being forced into a position which would kill interest in rifle shooting and impair the very existence of the Association. Captain H. E. Davies (ex-King's Prize) thought the introduction of figure targets would discourage the young shots in rifle clubs whose ambition it was ultimately to take their places in the skilled ranks at Bisley. The sporting element could not be wholly eliminated. Men would not shoot under unfair handicaps or between individuals. Major Porter described the bull's-eye as the necessary nursery of every form of shooting, and played a part in the "moderate man on both sides,"

who would settle the present controversy for good. The National Rifle Association was the only influence which had worked to produce rifle shots of any calibre at all, and if it were to cease to exist there would be no shooting in the country.

LOED DERBY ON SHOOTING AND "SPORT."

The Earl of Derby, who announced that he had decided not to offer himself for re-election on the Council, protested against the assumption that the N.R.A. existed not to foster rifle shooting in the Territorial Force but to encourage shooting as a sport. Rifle shooting should have one object alone—to fit a man for the defence of his country. (Cheers.) If shooting as promoted by the N.R.A. had not that object in view, but was to be treated as a sport, then he frankly confessed he saw no earthly reason why they should expect any assistance from a Government department. (Hear, hear.) If it was a sport it was a sport at all events for which the War Office in mail or in mail found something like £5,000 a year. Why not appeal for other sports? His own particular sport happened to be racing—(laughter)—and they were told that thoroughbred racing was essential for the upkeep of horses for remounts. Why not ask for a £5,000 grant for thoroughbreds? This was surely a business matter—a case of *quid pro quo*. The War Office were ready to give certain assistance to the N.R.A., and they expected in return that facilities would be afforded for young men to learn to shoot. He was confident he spoke for a good many "men in the street" who looked upon the N.R.A. as a means for increasing the readiness of the country to undertake the duty of its own defence. (Hear, hear.) While withdrawing from the Council of the Association, as he did with regret, he should continue in his own county of Lancashire to encourage rifle shooting among the Territorials, who he believed would cheerfully undertake some liability for the defence of their country. (Cheers.)

POWERFUL AND UNSUBDUED ENEMIES.

Colonel Macartney (Guernsey), while entirely in favour of bull's-eye shooting for young shots, thought that when a man had become a bull's-eye expert he should aspire to hit something more difficult. The N.R.A. had a great many powerful and he would add, unscrupulous enemies, who were already making capital out of this agitation against any departure from the bull's-eye. Mr. J. C. Duncan, who has acted as hon. secretary to the requisitionists who sent out the original circular, stated that the replies received amounting to 3,000 were fifteen to one in favour of the resolutions which Mr. Armstrong had moved. There was only one practical shooting man among the supporters of the figure target. The thing man had not asked for this change, and in the past in all matters pertaining to shooting he had invariably been proved right and the War Office wrong. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If Lord Derby wanted a practical opinion let him go not to the officers commanding but to the men who did the shooting. The Earl of Derby: If I wanted an opinion not on shooting as a sport but as an integral part of Imperial defence I should go to the War Office. You exclude, (Hear, hear, Mr. P. G. Thomson, honorary secretary of the West of Scotland Rifle Club, Glasgow, said the members of that club strongly supported the resolutions. "We do not," he said, "wish to see shooting degraded from a science to a wild game. Most Scotchmen would prefer to send their entrance fees to you, Mr. Chairman, and ask you to raffia the prizes." (Laughter.)

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND WAR OFFICE.

Lord Chylesmore, in summing up the discussion, said he regretted that the circular had been issued, because it contained matter which it would have been better to leave out. It was not the province of the National Rifle Association to criticize the War Office. There might be divergences of view on some points, but the National Rifle Association was originally started to support the War Office by the encouragement of rifle shooting in the Auxiliary Forces. On the other hand, he did not think it quite the province of the War Office to dictate to this great voluntary association. It was founded on voluntary lines and mainly supported by voluntary contributions. He adhered to every word of the speech he had read in the course of the Council, the Association should continue to be run. He still maintained that they must in great measure adhere to the bull's-eye target. (Hear, hear.)—although there were already at Bisley many number of competitions involving rapid fire at disappearing targets, and generally embracing all the ideas put forward by the War Office staff. Many of these ideas were adopted long before Hythe thought of them—(hear, hear)—and Hythe had not been too proud to borrow some of them from Bisley. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) A great deal had been said as to pressure having been brought to bear on the Council of the National Rifle Association. He would like to see a great deal of correspondence in the newspapers, largely engaged in by people who knew nothing about shooting—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and criticism freely indulged in of the relations between the National Rifle Association and the War Office. The statement was made that the Association was opposed to the War Office and deliberately set itself to frustrate the efforts of the military authorities. That was absolutely untrue. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, in the National Rifle Association and the War Office, he suggested to his Council that the War Office should be arranged. The Council agreed; the War Office readily responded, and the meeting accordingly took place between representatives of the Association on the one hand and the War Office on the other. The meeting was of the most satisfactory character, and matters discussed included the grant of ammunition and the placing of Bisley targets at the disposal of Territorials during the Bisley meeting, to enable them to carry out tests of marksmanship under strict War Office regulations. For this purpose forty targets had been set aside on certain specified days. It was further decided as a concession to the War Office to introduce the new figure target at the 500 yards range. It was a small innovation, and it was not the intention of the Council to carry out in full the scheme embodied in the War Office circular of two years ago. With respect to what had fallen from Lord Derby he entirely agreed that they could not expect the War Office to grant any subsidy to a sport. But the National Rifle Association had done and was doing an enormous amount of work for the War Office, not only in encouraging rifle shooting but in carrying out experiments with new rifles, etc., the full benefit of which was reaped by the military authorities without any cost to the country. They were to be on the whole delighted if the War Office would subsidize the noble Earl and his sport, and thereby help to improve the breed of horses. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If the resolutions were passed the Council would give them careful attention, and obtain, as far as possible, the opinion of competitors and the members generally. (Cheers.)

On a show of hands being called for, the resolutions were carried by a very large majority, only 26 members voting against them.

LEND ME YOUR EARS AND I WILL MAKE THEM HEAR.

A MESSAGE TO THE DEAF.

BY PROFESSOR HOFFMAN.

The writer of this advertisement was some time ago as deaf as any one who is likely to read it. After going through all the preliminary stages of roaring in the ears, strange shrilling noises and thrills in the head, hearing wrongly and hearing spasmodically, I became to all intents and purposes STONE DEAF.

And now I CAN HEAR—PERFECTLY. This is how I did it. I tried the Doctors—British and Continental. I tried massage—baths—diet—electricity—internal washes and lotions. They didn't help. Going through all this, I learned, of my own intelligence, some knowledge of ear troubles, their causes, and the lines usually followed in their treatment. Grown desperate in consequence of one of the most precious of senses, I studied aural trouble in men and animals; I studied the delicate anatomy of the ear; I mastered the laws of sound-carrying and vibration. As a layman—a man of unprejudiced mind—I set myself to find out WHY I was cursed with this dreadful affliction: I set myself to find the cure.

Now I can say, "I have found it." I can hear. I want, as well, to let my experience be of use to the thousands who still suffer. "None so deaf as those who won't hear"; my message is to all worthy the ear of those who are now deaf, but who are determined, if cure there be, not to remain so a moment longer.

My invention to cure deafness, and its applications, are fully described in my book "Deafness: Its Cause and Cure," but feeling it is a simple, common-sense one, it can be briefly explained here.

In a word, it is based on this fact: Deaf people can hear over the telephone. A voice that would be raised in vain, were the speaker in the same room with the sufferer, is clearly audible from miles away by the aid of the electric wire and receiver. The Ear-Phone is a small, portable, invisible telephone-for-the-ear. It consists of two small, acorn-shaped, soft-feeling pieces of apparatus which it into the ear—unseen, comfortable, wonderfully efficacious.

Its applications are various. If you are deaf in one ear only, use one ear-Phone in the affected ear. The ear without the ear-Phone will look precisely the same as that in which it is being used. The ear-Phone, being perfectly comfortable, can be worn always—anywhere—and forgotten. By putting the delicate organism of the auditory nerve in tune with the sound vibrations of the air all strain, friction, and jar is avoided. The ear-Phone also serves as a

preventive to earache, neuralgia, and other maladies caused by lack of ear protection. It puts a stop to all unpleasant noises and rumblings in the ear and head. Some people limited pitch only, instead of responding to the whole nine octaves which form the usual compass of the human ear. In these cases the ear-Phone is especially valuable, as it can be supplied to correct the deficiencies just where help is needed.

Nothing is so pathetic and tragic as the position of people who want to hear but cannot. Many of life's greatest pleasures are denied them—the rare delights of music, the voices of loved ones. The discomforts which defective hearing imposes in social intercourse, the obstacle it embarrases and pain it causes, make of existence a truly burdensome pilgrimage. A partial or spasmodic form is almost worse than the complete deprivation, as one is then included in the circle of conversation and cruel discomfort results. Moreover, the effects upon the mind and nerves are of the worst—an irritability, semi-stupidity, and yet timid feeling overtake the victim of imperfect hearing, and gradually alone make life worth living. Deafness, too, increases with age, and I know of no cure save the ear-Phone, which has the power of arresting the decay of the auditory sense and enabling it to be used in the fullest efficiency while life remains.

The ear-Phone, as its name implies, performs the same function as the telephone of bringing people that must otherwise remain in point of communication far apart in close touch with each other. In my own case, when people addressed me it was as if shouting from mountain-top to mountain-top; communication is easy, effortless, and pleasurable. Only those who, like me, have passed through this valley of the shadow can say how pleasurable it is to be once more "in tune with the universe"—in touch with the world. The coming of the ear-Phone was to me like a hand stretched out through the night—the helping hand of a friend. Let me stretch this hand out to you. Let me help you to overcome your impediment in the same way as I overcame mine. First of all, no doubt, you would like to hear more about my methods, and the arguments upon which it is based. Fill in, then, the coupon below without delay—it is the first step to regaining efficient hearing and all that it brings in its train.

COUPON.

To PROFESSOR E. HOFFMAN (DEPT. 144 H), 54, DUKE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Please send me, free and post free, a copy of your illustrated book, "Deafness: Its Cause and Cure."

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H.K.P.

A vote of thanks to Lord Chylesmore as Chairman, proposed by the Earl of Derby and seconded by Lord Kinnaird, was carried by acclamation.

HOAXING AND HOAXERS.

Few things in this world are more amusing than a cleverly executed practical joke. The more elaborate the hoax, the greater the joy of all but the victims. The recent "Dreadnought" one, he it said—added to the list of impersonations. In this case the preparations were so elaborate that the hoaxers were even more elaborate than the Sultan of Zanzibar. A few years ago, at Portmouth on Saturday there were five actors—one of them a lady—while the "Sultan of Zanzibar" boasted but one attendant and an interpreter. In his case it was the Mayor of Cambridge who suffered, though, as it is now some years ago, he may by this time have forgiven—though hardly forgotten—the indignity. One summer morning he received a telegram, ostensibly from the Sultan's Secretary, conveying the somewhat startling news that the "dusky potentate"—who was then in England—wished to pay a quiet and informal visit—unknown to the University authorities—to the home of learning over which the Mayor presided. Flattered by the unexpected honour, he ran to consult his fellow Aldermen as to the method in which a Sultan should be treated. After solemn consultation they decided upon a champagne luncheon in the Guildhall and told off the Mayor to meet his Highness at the station. His Highness—black as a coal and beautifully be-turbaned—daily arrived, accompanied by a single attendant and an interpreter. As he explained to the delighted Mayor he wished to keep his visit as quiet as possible, being rather afraid of the University authorities, if they got wind of the matter, might insist upon an ovation. He was tired of ovations, he explained, the Mayor besides, very little time to devote to Cambridge. What time he had he preferred to spend in the company of his fellow potentates who ruled over the town. All this, of course, was delivered in Zanzibaresi, a language which to the Mayor was quite unknown. Fortunately the black interpreter was quite efficient.

At the Guildhall the lunch was found prepared, but the Sultan was indisposed to eat and drink and bent upon seeing every College in the short time he had to spend. The Corporation were naturally disappointed. It is said that they solaced themselves with the lunch and despatched the Mayor with their Royal guest. The Mayor, however, may be untrue. At any rate, the Mayor conducted his visitors over the town, showed them the Colleges, the Bakers the Bakers the visit came to an end, and after an effusive greeting the Sultan with his retinue drove off to the station in a close conveyance. How far they drove the Mayor has probably never discovered. They never reached the railway station.

THE "KEIR HARDIE" HOAX.

The Universities seem to be the home of hoaxes. The famous "Keir Hardie" hoax will not soon be forgotten in Cambridge—at any rate by those who were concerned in it. It will be remembered that a few years ago Mr. Keir Hardie was announced to address a certain Saturday evening a joint meeting of the University Fabian Society and the local Labour organisation. Plans were exhibited over the town and attracted the notice and wrath



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THE BACKSLIDING OF DOREEN.

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

There is no doubt about it that the greatest enemy of the militant Suffragist Party, of which a year or so ago I could number myself a not unimportant member is—love. This is a contention which I think my own story will amply prove.

I was always strong on argument and discussion. I had the gift of a fluent tongue. I was never afraid of standing up and addressing meetings, however hostile they might be. I suppose, without flattery myself, I may assert that I was a useful member and of considerable value to the cause. I know that tears have been shed over my backsliding; but really, I couldn't help it, could I, that I did not happen to fall in love with the sort of man who believes in the emancipation of women—and, seriously, according to my way of thinking to-day, I'm very glad I didn't.

But let me tell my story and then you can judge for yourselves. My name was Doreen Honeydew—an absurd name altogether, and one which used to be a constant source of irritation to me. Of course my father couldn't help his name but, at the same time, he wouldn't have distinguished me by such a silly and insipid title as Doreen—as if he thought I was going to be the heroine of a cheap romance. I should have preferred something useful and sensible, a strong name like Catherine, for instance. It would have suited me ever so much better, but then, naturally, my father did not know how I was going to grow up. Poor, dear man, I'm sure he would have vastly preferred a Doreen to a Catherine.

I was strong-minded, even as a small girl—at least, I used to think myself so. I suppose I must admit now that there was a flaw in my armour somewhere. I had no brothers to take care of me, and Harry says that it would have been ever so much better for me if I had. But then, of course, Harry is a prejudiced person. He's my husband now.

I knew that I was clever, that I was capable of independent thought, and I got an idea into my head that I must do something to make my mark in the world. My dear old father wasn't a bit pleased about it. He was the kindest, warmest-hearted old gentleman that you can imagine, but years behind the goings-on. He was nice, happy with his lot, and his one desire in life was to see me happily married to the kind of man whom he would have described as a good fellow, with no nonsense about him. We lived in London, and were quite comfortably off—not rich, but I had everything I wanted and most of my whims were gratified, even though I occasionally had some grumbling to contend with.

My father didn't like it a bit, for instance, when I decided to go to college. He couldn't see the use of higher learning for women. He didn't say my women should work, but I had made up my mind to study, and so in the end I had my own way.

Unfortunately I overworked myself and collapsed completely before I had been very long at Giron. I came home a wreck of myself, but my father was awfully good and never said a word about having wasted money on me. There was enough and more than enough for his little girl who had been dead and buried so he said, missing, Doreen, the main point—that I wanted work for work's sake.

It was when I got well again that the Suffragist Movement came to the fore, and of course I was just the sort of girl to espouse it eagerly. My poor father was shocked and horrified at what I used to do in those days, but I never thought he had a will of his own, and so I used to go my own way despite his gentle soothing.

But he was not quite so weak as I had imagined, and one day he proved this by quietly announcing that we were going to live in the country for the future. Of course I was horrified and disgusted. My father didn't realise what an important person I had become and how necessary to the cause.

But he pointed out very gently that it couldn't be helped. I must explain that he owned a country house which had been let profitably for a great many years, but now the lease had expired and his tenant for some reason or other, did not desire to renew it. Country houses were not letting well, and we could not afford to leave the place long unoccupied with the rent of a house in London to pay into the bargain.

So there was nothing for it but that we must migrate to the country, and a few months later migrate we did, and I can hardly tell you how my heart sank as we drove through the long, straggling village, and finally stopped at the gate of "Sandhills," the house which had belonged to my grandfather, and where I, myself, was born.

I had been overworking myself again, and I must admit that the red brick house, laden as it was, when we reached it one afternoon in late summer, with a wealth of pale, gold-hearted roses, looked attractive; also the flower-garden was gay with blossom, old-fashioned flowers mostly, blooming in rich abundance. The country air, too, was refreshing, cool to the brow, and had the delicate perfume of summer prevailing it.

"It's the place to bring back roses to those pale cheeks of yours, Doreen," father whispered, and really I hadn't the heart to tell him that I had no wish for the complexion of a dairymaid.

The furniture of the house turned out to be awfully old-fashioned, but, after a while, I managed to make the drawing-room more attractive. A Morris paper and peacock serge hangings worked wonders, and I hung the walls with the Burne-Jones faces that had adorned my rooms at college; also, I had brought down a whole heap of books and some delightful blue jars.

I don't know whether I have yet mentioned that I affected high art as well as high thought; Rossetti and Burne-Jones were my ideals in art, and of course I adored Maeterlinck. I favoured Liberty costumes in those days, too, and really it was quite amusing to see the way the good people who came to call used to stare at me. Naturally they couldn't understand me a bit, and I think I must have frightened them.

I had consoled myself for leaving London by taking up literary work, towards which I always had a leaning. I was still as determined as ever to make my mark in the world and I saw my way to success in this direction. Of course I hadn't dropped the Suffragist Party, and my main efforts were devoted to the writing of articles on social reform especially applied to women.

It was not long before Harry's mother favoured us with a call, and so, naturally, I came to know Harry, too. Lady Jane Wyld was a clever old person, and she was the widow of a clever man, one who had been knighted for services to the State. After his death she had taken the old Manor House at Sandhills, more for the sake of her son than anything else, for Endeavour was in the centre of a hunting country, and Harry was a young man addicted to sport.

He was utterly different to the type of man that I was wont to meet in London, and I must admit that his personal appearance appealed to me even from the first. He was tall and broad and his, tremendously muscular, yet he had the simple laugh of a child, and oh, how different I found him to talk to! I put him down in my mind as being good-looking and good-natured, but a simpleton. He had never even heard of Maeterlinck!

I expect he weighed me in the balance, too, and found me wanting. He says that he didn't, but then he's my husband now and still very much in love.

Lady Jane was not afraid of criticising me openly. "So you're the young lady from Giron," she remarked, staring at me through her lorgnette. "Well, you do the place credit, my dear. And you'll do us credit, too, if you'll drop your pose of being a new woman and wave your hair; it's really pretty hair if you didn't wear it lank."

Of course it was awfully impertinent of her, but her words were so charming, and when she went on to say that I might be the beauty of the county if I wished to, I really had to forgive her. Besides, I've always had an uneasy feeling that I could make more of my hair, which is pretty and glossy and brown, if I did not aim at being quite so artistic.

"You are like your room, dear," she said, glancing at her as she rose to go, "a sample of the new age. I'm afraid you'll find us terribly old-fashioned. We don't want votes or to sit in Parliament, or anything of that sort."

I would have started an argument with her there and then on the subject, but she cut me short with one of her charming smiles, and, with her son, took her departure. Harry had hardly opened his mouth once during the whole visit.

Gradually my circle of acquaintances increased, and so it was that at last I came to meet Miss Lavinia Cardin, the sweetest old lady who ever stepped the earth, and upon whom I must place all the blame for my backsliding.

She was a dear, and that is the best word by which I can describe her—delicately tiny, with the faint perfume of lavender in her soft silks and laces, the glow of a thousand beautiful thoughts in her face. Her voice was full of love, tender notes and her eyes had the sympathy of all the world in them. I know that I felt quite and young when she moved across her quaint, old-fashioned parlour to greet me, and all my self-assurance left me for the moment.

She had been all by herself in a delightful old-world cottage. She was adorned by two old servants, who were agreed that there was no one on earth of such high value as Miss Cardin.

Endeavour had been her home for the best part of her life. She had been the old squire's daughter, but he had fallen upon evil days and died, leaving her but scantily provided for. And so, when the Manor House was let, she had been obliged to seek a new nest. It was the cottage where she still lived, a cottage overlooking the river, and having a porch fragrant with honeysuckle. It had two rooms filled with rare bits of furniture, each sacred with its own history, bowls of flowers lying upon the dark corners, and pervading everything there was the fragrant odour of pot-pourri.

I don't know what she could have thought of me at first, but we became great friends in the course of time, she and I. I told her of all I had plotted and planned, of the great careers that were open to women, of my literary ambitions of nearly everything, in fact, she had never entered into my life. But I could never bring myself to speak much about the political meetings which I had been wont to attend in London, nor of some of those demonstrations outside the Houses of Parliament—I can't explain why it was, for I needn't say that I was not the least bit ashamed of my principles, but somehow the subject seemed altogether out of harmony both with the place and with my companion.

It was of the abandonment of my career that I complained, however. "Think of what I have missed," I cried, regretfully. "The rich full life of work, the sweet taste of the bread of independence, the straining and striving to a magnificent career."

She looked at me for a long while silently, then put out her thin delicate hand, "in the temple of your ambition what niche did you give love?"

I had never thought much about love up to then. It had been my way to look upon men as selfish creatures, ready to take everything and to give nothing in return. Even those who professed to be in sympathy with our cause, well, I think I rather despised them in my heart.

"Love," I replied hastily. "Oh, love doesn't count for much in a modern woman's life. I never intend to marry and to put myself under a man's heel."

Miss Lavinia smiled a slow smile of deep understanding, then she stretched out her hand and showed me a ring which she wore upon her third finger, a wire of gold set with a large pearl.

"Dear child," she said gently, "some day you'll understand better. For me all my life lies within this circle. Love is the thread that leads us all to Heaven."

There were tears in her eyes as she spoke, and I guessed that her story, whatever it might be, was a sad one. "What does the pearl signify?" I asked, though I guessed what her reply would be.

"Tears for me, dear," she spoke very simply. "He has been dead these twenty years."

Of course that gave me my opportunity, and I could not refrain from seizing it. "Am I not right?" I cried. "See the anguish that love brings a woman?"

reasoning if I did so, it was solely because I thought that certain words, certain expressions might offend the gentle old lady of whom I had grown so fond. And all unconsciously, perhaps, months back I should have scoffed at the idea of minding what anyone thought of my convictions.

Another thing had happened before winter set in. For some inexplicable reason Harry Wyld had elected to fall in love with me. What could have made him do so is more than I can understand. I wasn't a bit the type of woman who should have appealed to him—I, whose breast was surging with ambition, who was all at times for the swinging back of the portals of fancy.

Yet, in a way, I was attracted by Harry. He was so strong and protecting, and somehow he seemed to diffuse a sense of comfort and warmth. For a long while I remained indifferent to him, despising him almost for what I considered his lack of culture, but somehow in the end I came to look for his coming with pleasure and took some delight in arguing with him, impossible though it was to make him understand my point of view. I began to feel that I was falling in love with him, my modern independence of thought, I remember that he said that I was a bit of a bloom of my womanhood, and he only laughed when I grew angry, and he said that I would realise it for myself in time.

Lady Jane used to profess sympathy, but I could always feel that in her kindly satirical way she was poking fun at me.

Harry is awfully old-fashioned, my dear," she would say. "It is actually silly enough to hold that a girl should know nothing about these things and that the husband should be the dominant interest in a woman's life. I really believe that in his heart he credits her with a devotion to possible children. But of course you're a girl of the new age, my dear, and so—but you'll let him down gently, won't you? For he's actually quite a nice boy."

I don't know when my feelings began to change, which is equivalent, I suppose, to saying that I began to soften. I dare say it was all Miss Lavinia's influence, for I used to tell her everything; it seemed as if I was bound to do so; she used to look at me out of those candid eyes of hers and then—well, I could simply keep nothing to myself. And she never counselled or advised, at least, not in so many words; that was just her wisdom.

And then one day—it was early in February—the crisis of my life arrived. I hadn't realised a bit that for months I had been backsliding, but now I found myself in a position to make a decision. I was alone in London, and I was so shocked. But it was an actual shock that brought me to the full understanding of things, and it came about in this manner.

There had been a meet of the hounds that morning up at the Manor House, and of course I'd been present, Harry was riding a new horse, a recent acquisition, and I remember thinking at the time, little as I knew of horses, that the brute had an ugly mouth. I fancy I made some remark about it, with a nervousness which I may have minded. I remember, for why should I have minded? It was then that Miss Lavinia drew me down to her side and passed her arm over my shoulder. "Oh, child, child," she said, "do you think yourself wiser than the Creator Who made woman for the comfort of man?"

Her words startled me and I don't know what I said in reply, but presently the old lady rose and went to her old chiffonier, from which she drew out a bundle of letters.

"I'm going to read these to you, dear," she said, softly. "No eyes but my own have ever looked upon them."

I crouched down by her side and listened as she read, her eyes wet with unshed tears, her lips trembling with most exquisite passion. They were rare love-letters, tenderly human, fragrant with the perfume of love. I knew the tears soon gathered in my own eyes and rolled softly down my cheeks.

Gloom came outside, and within, the light from the fire revealed the little lady's face to me so that I began dimly to understand that the glory of a woman's life is love.

The last letter was that of a bridegroom to his bride, and I gathered that the bridal month was to have been February, that indeed it was almost upon an anniversary, a sad anniversary, that Miss Lavinia had produced for my benefit these mementoes of the past.

And so the tender love words were read; then the old lady reached for the yellow letter to her lips and folded it away into the box. Silence fell. I was crying quietly to myself, thankful that the firelight had died down, and that my face was hidden in shadow. I felt as if I had no right in this chamber of memories; for when I was old, like the little lady, should I have a smile like hers? Would it rest full to listen to my voice? Would little children confide in me because, like them, I was pure at heart?

A vision of what my future might be rose before me. A youth spent in strenuous fight, tramping down the trackings under my feet, stirring up the soul of the world's cauldron; a middle-age of success perhaps, but of a care-filled mind; an old age of isolated loneliness, a blank, dear old age filled with the skeletons I had unburied in my youth.

"Doreen"—it was Miss Lavinia's voice that interrupted my thoughts—"It's just twenty years to-day since we met."

"How?" I asked, though I was half afraid to put the question.

"It was an accident," she said simply. "He was thrown from his horse."

I know as she spoke a shiver ran through me, for I thought of Harry riding his new horse that day, the house with the ugly mouth. All of a sudden I felt the need I had for Harry—how I longed—how, for months past, though I had not let him know, I had longed for the clasp of his strong arm, the low murmur of his voice and, perhaps, too, for his kiss.

Those faint, faded love letters had awakened my heart within me, and with the awakening of my heart came the backsliding of Doreen.

A little snow was falling as I took my way home, soft, white flakes that brushed gently against the cheek. I don't know why it was that as I walked I felt that I was in love, a fear that haunted me with every step. Harry had never spoken actual words of love to me, but I had never allowed him to do so. And now—supposing, only supposing that it should be too late!

way to the Manor House. I didn't stop to think what I should say when I got there or what they would think of me if I admitted that it was anxiety on Harry's behalf which had brought me. I was simply beside myself with the terror of my own creating and, at the moment, I didn't mind a bit if all the world knew that I cared. Love was new born in my heart and it was love that impelled my steps.

There was a little crowd at the front door of the Manor House, an anxious, ugly little crowd. My heart stood still when I saw it, for there was something lying there upon a stretcher, which had just been lowered to the ground by those who had carried it. And presently as I ran, gasping for breath and ready to cry out in my agony, up the long old avenue that gave access to the house, I could see that a figure was lifted from the stretcher and gently carried indoors.

The snow was falling more heavily now, driving into my face. I could recognise no more as I ran, could only distinguish the bending forms of men. Oh, God, could it be Harry that was hurt, had I come too late?

No one had seen me as I ran up the drive, and by the time I reached the door the little crowd was dispersing. "What has happened?" I cried, careless whom I addressed, seeing no one, one, a face before my eyes. "Oh, for Heaven's sake tell me—it isn't Mr. Wyld—is it?"

Of course I was making an absurd fool of myself, as I was very soon to find out. A familiar hand seized mine, a familiar voice answered me. Harry had been there all the time, strong and well and uninjured, it was, indeed, to Harry himself that I had appealed in my terror. I couldn't have given myself away more completely.

"Why, my dear Miss Honeydew—Doreen!" He was staring down at me, and the next moment he began to laugh. "Why, what on earth made you think that I had met with an accident? I am quite all right, I assure you. And it isn't anything serious at all. Charlie Fletcher has been thrown and damaged himself a bit, but the doctor says we needn't be alarmed. Why, my dear little girl—"

I was sobbing foolishly and every bit of self-control I was possessed of had utterly deserted me. "I—I felt sure it was you," I panted. "Thank God, you are safe, Harry, thank God!"

"And would you have cared so very much?" He was still holding my hand tightly, and now he led me into the house.

What answer could I make? Harry knew by now that I cared, I had already sufficiently betrayed myself.

That's how I came to surrender, that's the whole history of my backsliding. A little later on I made full confession and the words were spoken with Harry's arms about me, my head resting against his shoulder.

"I have been mistaken, Harry, and I care for you, though I have only just found it out. I don't think I am really worth your love, for I've got such a crumpled little scrap of a soul, and I, who fancied that I knew all about life, shall have to start learning from the very beginning. I'm dreadfully ignorant of the real things—"

"The dearest, sweetest, cleverest, best—!" he began, but then, he loved me, you see.

"The next day I told everything to Miss Lavinia. "So my romance has bloomed into your rose?" he said gently. "Dear child, I am well content."

I, too, am well content, for it is over a year now since, in the opinion of my fellow-workers of the league, I fell from grace. But I have learnt to love the land, for Harry's sake, and in the words of Miss Lavinia, I have come into the true kingdom of woman.

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Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, etc.
JAPAN
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.
COREA
Seoul, Pusan, etc.
INDO-CHINA
Hongkong, Canton, etc.
SIAM
Bangkok, etc.
MALAY STATES
Singapore, Penang, etc.
NETHERLANDS INDIA
Batavia, etc.
PHILIPPINES
Manila, etc.
BORNEO
Singapore, etc.
AUSTRALIA
Sydney, Melbourne, etc.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which European residents are numbered. Not only is the Directory as full and complete as each one as it can be made, but each Country, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts, condensed, set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1882, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,800, \$5.00.

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Singapore, etc.
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Sydney, Melbourne, etc.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
(Florio and Rubinstein United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910. [4]

S.S. "POLYNESEAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

ex s.s. "Matapan" and "Dordogne,"

from Messageries ex s.s. "Niger" from Havre ex

s.s. "Matapan" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de

Bordeaux" are hereby informed that their

Goods will be landed at their risk into the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken

delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [2]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE."

Capt. J. McGillivray, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [402]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG."

Captain Hartnell, having arrived from the

above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [420]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1910. [414]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 9.

Date of Issue	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Shares Issued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	3.30	
1909	235,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	Allagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6/8	
1909	150,000	210,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	11.10	24% in '09
1909	200,000	151,200	151,200	151,200	Balgownie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	10.00	46% in '09
1904	230,000	20,187/10/-	19,000	19,000	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	10.00	10% for '09
1906	230,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.10	5% for '09
1909	100,000	88,908	88,908	88,908	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.15	
1907	230,000	22,500	22,500	22,500	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	4.10	
1909	270,000	67,700	67,700	67,700	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.10	16% in '09
1906	230,000	230,000	30,000	30,000	Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.10	
1909	300,000	62,500	12,500	12,500	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	10.00	
1909	225,000	175,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	Charoness (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	5/8	
1904	210,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	Cicely Rubber Estate	2.57	20% in '09
1909	275,000	62,007	62,007	62,007	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est., Ltd.	12.10	20% in '09
1906	102,500	102,500	102,500	102,500	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.10	
1909	350,000	475,000	475,000	475,000	Edinburgh Estates, Ltd.	4.25	
1909	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	Federated Selangor	0.50	
1909	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	Golconda Malay	0.50	16% in '09
1906	800,000	680,000	40,000	40,000	Hevea Rubber Planting Co., (f.p.)	14.00	
1906	210,000	305,000	305,000	305,000	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	6.17	74% in '09
1904	250,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	12.15	5% for '09
1909	250,000	200,000	20,000	20,000	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Percha Co., Ltd.	44.00	
1905	205,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	7.15	
1909	200,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	Kamuning Perak	7/8	
1909	2180,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	8.78	20% in '09
1907	2100,000	197,808	197,808	197,808	Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.00	7% for '08
1907	2330,000	290,895	40,000	40,000	Landron Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4.15	10% for '08
1906	1125,000	75,000	40,000	40,000	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd.	6.00	
1909	2100,000	98,244	883,244	883,244	Linggi Plantations, Ltd. (Ordinary)	2.80	65% in '09
1907	2100,000	118,000	118,000	118,000	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	6.10	3% for '08
1906	2100,000	300,000	115,000	115,000	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Pref.	11.00	7% for '08
1909	230,000	23,500	23,500	23,500	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Pref. (Ordinary f.p.)	11.00	
1909	2100,000	400,000	80,000	80,000	Putrajaya Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	3.10	25% for '09
1909	250,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	Pujing Limited	15.00	
1910	225,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	Pegoh, Limited	4.10	
1909	225,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	25.00	
1909	225,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	Perak Plantations	3.10	15% for '09
1909	225,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	Rembia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	1.25	
1904	230,000	18,752	20,000	20,000	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	10.00	
1904	2100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	33.00	60% for '09
1907	2100,000	76,800	48,000	48,000	Seahill Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.10	
1908	230,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	4.10	
1909	230,000	500,000	5,000	5,000	Singapore Rubber Co., Ltd.	3.20	50% for '09
1909	230,000	250,000	2,500	2,500	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	75.00	
1909	2120,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.15	
1906	65,000	65,000	10,000	10,000	Sheldor Rubber Estate, Ltd. 3 per cent.	3.10	
1909	230,000	60,000	10,000	10,000	Si Helena Rubber Coy., Ltd.	30.00	
1906	2175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	Straits Settlements (Bertam) R. Co., Ltd.	4.10	4% for '09
1906	210,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Sungei Kapur Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.10	div. 7 1/2 in '09
1907	270,000	55,000	25,000	25,000	Sungei Salak Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.00	
1904	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.15	
1907	45,000	22,400	17,768	17,768	Sungei Choh	4.15	
1908	2150,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	Tobrua (Johore) Rubber Co.	4.00	
1909	2300,000	165,000	33,000	33,000	Teluk Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.10	
1909	2100,000	637,500	737,500	737,500	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.25	
1907	2200,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	United Serdang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	6.50	5% for '09
1904	280,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.00	25% in '09

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Acherity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. C. T. Fuller, Shanghai.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, Hongkong.

Bedford, 1st class cruiser, Capt. E. S. Fitzherbert, R.N., Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p. Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. L. P. Heald, Shanghai.

Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 500 h.p. Master S. West, Hongkong.

Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. T. Bennett, Shanghai.

Famo, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Thomas, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Hongkong.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Heathcote, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Monroe, Hongkong.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Heathcote, Hongkong.

Kent, 1st class cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Hongkong.

Kinsale, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr. R. S. L. Lyons, Yangtze.

Morlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. F. H. Walter, Boreas.

Minorat, 1st class cruiser, 14,600 tons, Capt. Cayley, Hongkong.

Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. G. W. Smith, on route Singapore.

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, Hongkong.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 25 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Roy, R.N., Yangtze.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lt. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, V.C., Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Tickle, West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer Gunner Barlow, Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Lyon, Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Godfrey, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atchley, Yangtze.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Commander Stevenson, Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Douglas, Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Fremantle, Hongkong.

Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. John E. Knox, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. V. Cottrell-Dorner, Yangtze.

WOODLARK, GUNBOAT, 150 TONS, 2 GUNS, 550 H.P.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Livingstone, Yangtze.

AUSTRIAN.

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, Fregettenkapitan Oskar Huns, Northern Waters.

Panther, third class cruiser, 1,530 tons, Fregettenkapitan, Theodor Seidl von Schmidt, helm.

FRENCH.

Acheron, armoured gunboat, 1,330 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.

Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 8,100 h.p., Comander Fournier, Hongkong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MAEDONIA	Noon, 19th	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 23rd	Freight and Passengers
ANG COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MANSEILLES	Capt. R. A. Peters	March	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	About 25th	Freight and Passengers
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 31st	Freight and Passengers
	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.E.	March	

For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 19th March, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	SHANTUNG	On 19th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	On 21st March, 4 P.M.	
CEBU & LLOILO	SUNGKANG	On 21st Mar., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	TAMING	On 22nd Mar., 3 P.M.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	KWEIYANG	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 24th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 27th Mar., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	TEAN	On 29th Mar., 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 31st Mar., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDY".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before MID-NIGHT on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 19th March, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TIENTSIN VIA TSINGTAU	CHEONGSHING	Monday, 21st Mar., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	ONSANG	Monday, 21st Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	TUENSANG	Friday, 25th Mar., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	TUENSANG	Friday, 1st April, Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LOOKSANG	Friday, 1st April, 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUHSANG	Monday, 4th April, Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUHSANG	Friday, 8th April, Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAGASAKI" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 18th March, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 22nd Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAIHING," Capt. W. C. Possmers	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 25th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

* Swatow for Passengers only.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 19th March, 1910.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"YEDDO"	On 26th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	Middle of April.

For Further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 18th March, 1910.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR	TO SAIL	REMARKS
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).	1910.	
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 tons gross	Sail April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to
N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	7,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Mar., at Daylight.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Matheson	7,000	WED'DAY, 30th Mar., at Daylight.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Mura	9,000	WED'DAY, 13th April, at Daylight.
	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	9,000	WED'DAY, 27th April, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. K. Kori	7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd April, from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 29th Mar., at Noon.
	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 26th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	MONDAY, 28th March.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen	7,000	FRIDAY, 25th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CHYON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne	6,000	WED'DAY, 30th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 13th April, at Noon.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

HONGKONG, 19th March, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 19th Mar., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 26th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 14th March, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.		
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.		

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ALESIA ... 25th March.	S.S. SAXONIA ... 24th March.
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 8th April.	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 21st April.	S.S. SAMBIA ... 25th March.
	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 27th March.
	FOR BRUSSELS & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SPBZIA ... 3rd April.

Further Particulars, apply to—
HONGKONG, 17th March, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.	JAPAN OFFICE:
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.	14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.	
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at low rates.	
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.	
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.	
OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS of 1910.	
Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VEUUX ROAD, HONGKONG.	

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto, "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,178 6,182	WED'DAY, 23rd March, at Noon. WED'DAY, 20th April, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TAMUL VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI		SUNDAY, 20th Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI		WED'DAY, 30th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO		THURSDAY, 31st Mar., at 8 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

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T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	REMARKS.
ANTUNG, Norwegian str., 904, Ole O. Danielson, 7th March—Chinking 2nd Mar. Ground-nuts—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
ABERDEEN APOAR, British str., 2,931, W. D. A. Thomas, 14th March—Calcutta and Shalish 29th February, General—David Sassoon & Co.	
CHANGSHA, British str., 1,234, E. Finlayson, 15th March—Manila 12th Mar. General—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,265, O. McL. Liddell, 17th March—Tientsin 17th Mar. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CHITO MARU, 7,250, Japanese str., William Woodus Greene, 15th March—San Francisco 15th Feb. General—T. K. K.	
CHOWTAL, German str., 1,115, E. E. Gattso-man, 14th March—Bangkok 6th March, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHUNSHAN, British str., 1,418, H. Houghton, 16th March—Saigon 11th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CLEVELAND, German str., 17,000, Chr. Dem-p-wolf, 15th March—San Francisco 5th Feb. American Tourists—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	
DALIN MARU, Jap. str., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 16th March—Swatow 15th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	
DROUPEL, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 15th March—Bangkok 7th Mar., Rice—China-Siam S. N. Co.	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, W. Davidson, R.N.E., 4th March—Yokohama 10th Feb. Mails and General—C. P. & Co.	
GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, C. Jurgensen, 15th March—Kwang Yen 12th March, Cement Stone—Jensen & Co.	
GREGORY APOAR, British str., 2,961, S. H. Belsen, 16th March—Kobe and Moji 11th March, General—David Sassoon & Co.	
HAIYAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 16th March—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 15th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	
HALTAR, Norwegian str., 1,065, Andersen, 14th March—Bangkok and Swatow 13th March, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
HOLSTEIN, German str., 1,108, D. Hank, 16th March—Hongkong and Hoihow 15th March, Coal—Jensen & Co.	
HUIKOW, British str., 1,228, E. Forsyth, 17th March—Tientsin, Chefoo via Weihaiwei and Tsingtan 8th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
HUBER, British str., 2,998, A. D. Moody, 10th March—Hary 27th January, Coal—Admiralty.	
KANGS, British str., 1,228, Tuckwell, 25th Feb.—Chinking 19th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,918, T. L. Harrison, 14th March—London via Singapore 7th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
KANGU, British str., 1,143, D. R. Davies, 14th March—Hongkong 9th March, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	
KNIVSEID, German str., 646, H. Wiesjahr, 14th March—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow 9th March, General—Jensen & Co.	
KWANGSU, British str., 1,223, C. P. Cole, 10th March—Wakamatsu 4th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
KWITANG, British str., 1,220, M. Dowson, 15th March—Chefoo and Weihaiwei 8th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
LYNAN, British str., 1,352, C. C. Williams, 17th March—Shanghai 15th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
MANCUELLA, American str., 8,750, A. Dixon, 7th March—San Francisco 8th February, General—P. M. S. S. Co.	
MEERCO, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 16th March—Shanghai 12th March, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
ON SANG, British str., 1,787, Buller, 13th Mar.—Kantatu 7th March, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
PAOTING, British str., 1,270, Jones, 10th March—Saigon 4th March, Rice and Paddy—Butterfield & Swire.	
PREMUPENT, British str., 1,065, Scott, 14th Mar.—Saigon 9th Mar., Rice and General—Wo Fat Sing.	
POSTONTO, German str., 928, W. Bolefuhr, 15th March—Bangkok 8th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
PRUTH, British str., 2,067, Gass, 3rd March—Salt 1st February, Salt—Doddwell & Co.	
RUBI, British str., 1,619, A. Fraser, 14th Mar.—Manila 12th March, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
SPEL, Norwegian str., 870, W. Horn, 14th Mar.—Hongkong 11th March, Coal—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
SUNGKIANG, British str., 987, H. A. Hays, 17th March—Hoihow and Cebu 13th March, Hemp and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.	
TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,178, H. Yamamoto, 6th March—Manila 4th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A. I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.	DOCK No. 1.	DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length ... 722 feet.	Extreme Length ... 523 feet.	Extreme Length ... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 714 "	Length on Blocks ... 513 "	Length on Blocks ... 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top ... 967 "	Width of Entrance on Top ... 88 "	Width of Entrance on Top ... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 887 "	Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "	Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 55 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 44 "	Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 64 "	Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "QUEA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
Feb. 19th—Nippon, Polytechnic, Socotra, 23rd—Ogcock, Teikoku, Alesia, 25th—Calcutta, Yandala, Wakasa Maru. Mar. 1st—Bendall, Glenroy, Iwaseki, Monmouthshire, Myrmidon, Sardinia, John Harvie, Prinz Ludwig, Alh-Oceanic, Primus, 11th—Aragonia, Asystan, Belgravia, China, Kennecott, Sado Maru, Sumatra, Ping Suey, 11th—Andalusia, China Wo, Desvalon, Nore, Tourane, 15th—Benavon, Breckia, Goben, Palawan.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
March 14th—Syria. 15th—Belcherphen, Persia.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 19th to 25th, 1910.

Hr.	Min.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Mean Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Height.
19	19	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
20	20	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
21	21	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
22	22	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
23	23	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
24	24	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
25	25	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
26	26	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
27	27	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
28	28	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
29	29	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5
30	30	No inferior	8.5	10.15	1.5

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 15th.			
Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind Direction
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3
30.01	80.01	74	3

Highest open air Temperature on 17th..... 67
Lowest open air Temperature on 17th..... 60

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 360.

IMPORT SAMPLE SHOWROOMS

OF BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH AND AUSTRIAN

PIECE GOODS AND SUNDRIES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Bangkok	Tungching	Saturday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Singapore	Stentor	Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Phuamphen	Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	A. Apear	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUDORH...		
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Shantung	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO ... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...		
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Austria	Saturday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
Hankow and Bangkok	Haitian	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy and Singapore	Germania	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Ichang	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Saturday, 19th, 6.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsai	Dajia Maru	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle	Changsha	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sungkiang	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin and Tientsin	Cheongching	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe	Onang	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MARINEWORK

TELEPHONE:
Office 358, Works 354.

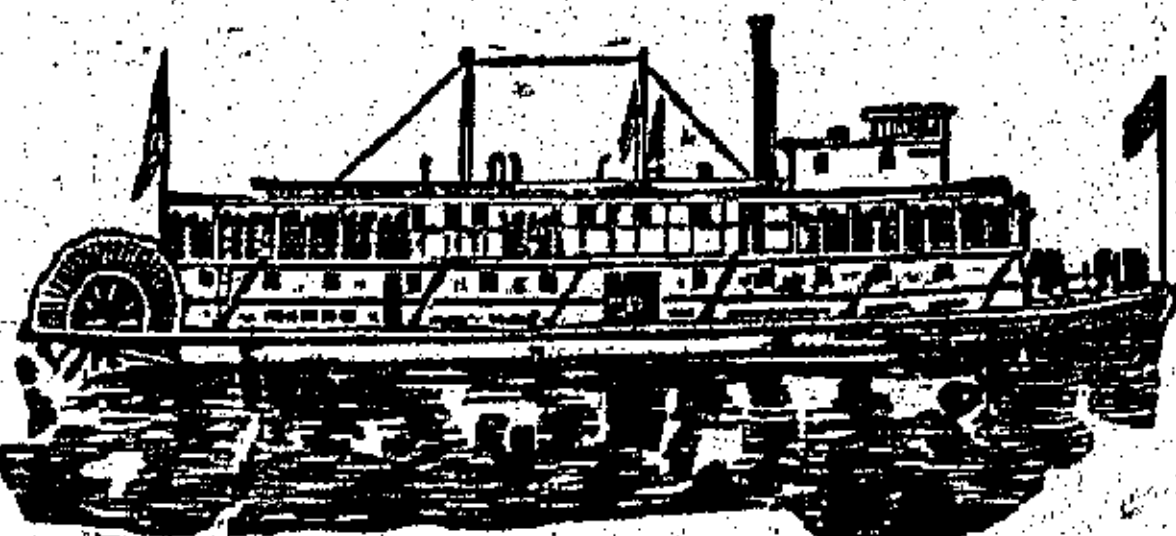
WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIGHT

DRAFT

VESSELS



"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—EMERSON.

OUR LINES ARE

"OSRAM" LAMPS. "PETER" ENGINES. "ALLEN" PUMPS.
"HALE'S" DISTEMPER, AND SOUND MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ADVICE TO OUR CLIENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1915.

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BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

BRANDY

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"IMPERIAL WHISKY"

A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY

SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.

WHISKY, PALL MALL

JOHNNIE WALKER'S

OLD HIGHLAND

WHITE LABEL

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

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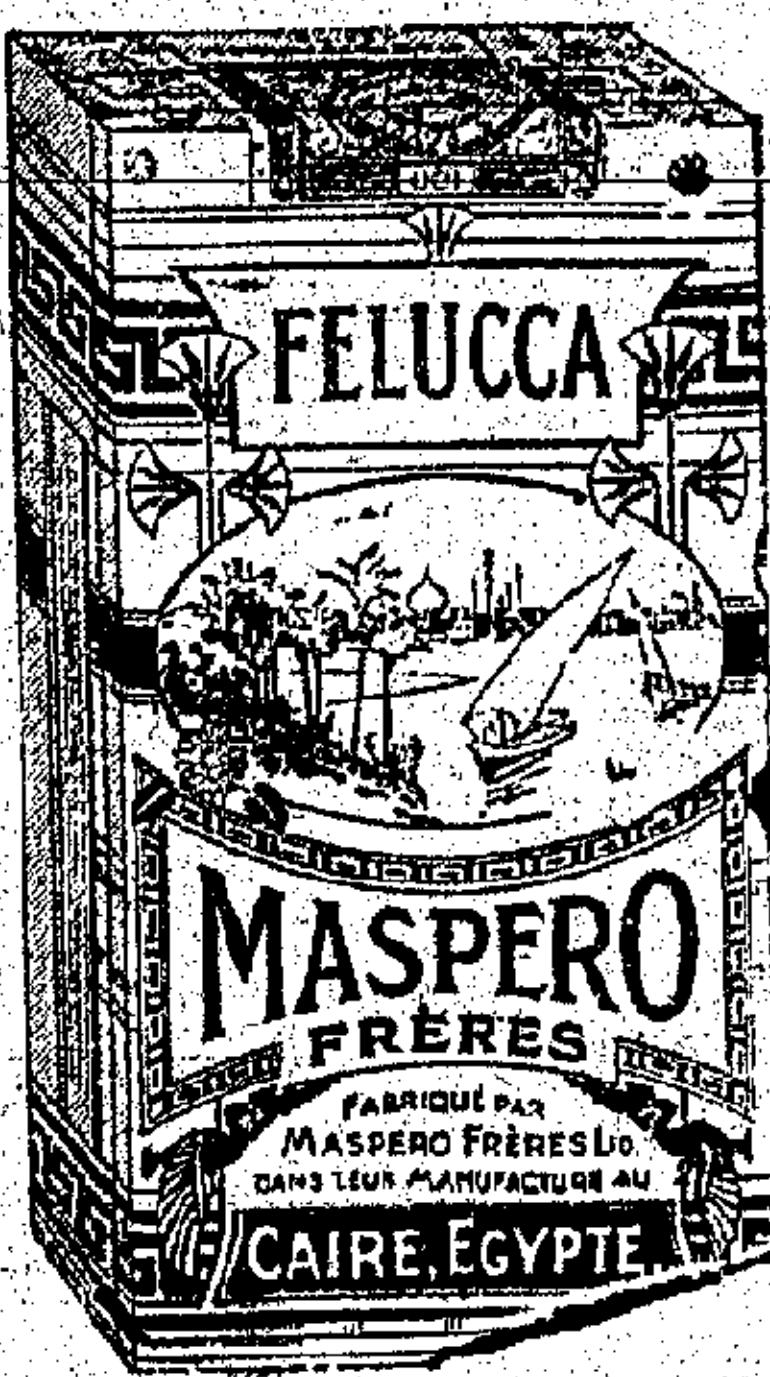
THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

The Cigarettes of Distinction

Bouton Rouge and Felucca



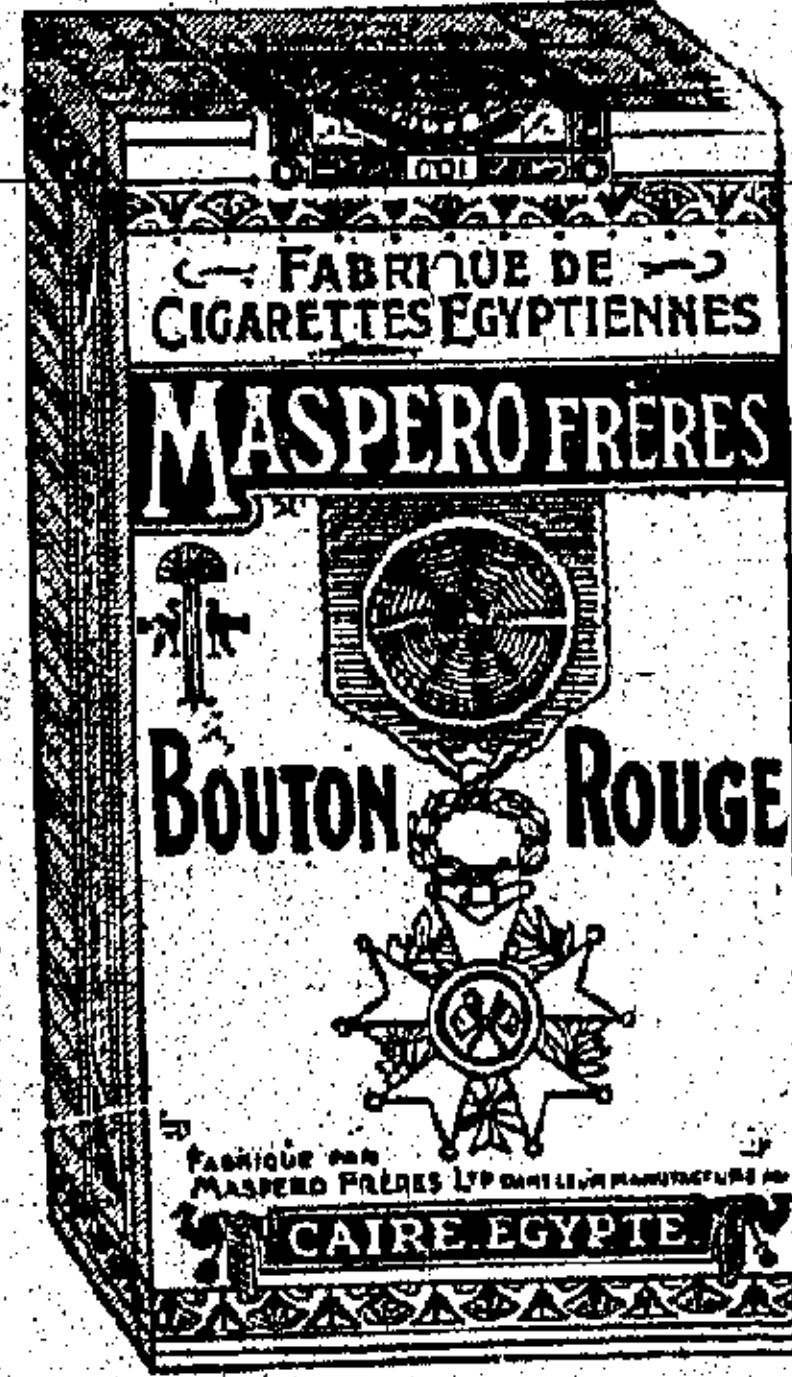
A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$960, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$73, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$94, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 127.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 64.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 370.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	\$10, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Wharves & Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$60½, Nom.
Hongkong & Wharves & Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$60, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 115, x d.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	13,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$110, sal. & buy.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$85, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	6,000	\$10	all	\$165, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$170, sal. & buy.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$109, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$335.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$75	\$25	Tls. 115.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$910, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$84, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 106.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$42½.
MINES.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	\$1	\$625, buyers
Rauh Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$5, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$134, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$172, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$31, sal. & buy.
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$74, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$32, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$94, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$25	all	\$5, sal. & buy.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$34, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$144, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$4	\$12, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ord. 100 iders	\$10	\$10	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
RUMMERS.—				
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$165 (Sts.)
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$46 (Sts.)
Alagars	—	—	—	6/9
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	34-
Caslefields, fully paid	—	—	—	110/- buyers
Consolidated Malays	—	—	—	275/-
Damansara	—	—	—	138.9 buyers
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	7/3 prem.
Kamunings	—	—	—	200/-
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	100/- buyers
Lodbury's	—	—	—	53/14
Linggis	—	—	—	40/- buyers
Sponges	—	—	—	91/3
Shelfords	—	—	—	170/-
Sungai-Kapars	—	—	—	—
LOANS.				
Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 18th.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8½
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/9½	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	219
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	223
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	177½
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	42½
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	43½
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	129
	Bank, on demand	129½
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	129
	Bank, on demand	129½
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	74½
	Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	85½
ON MANILA.—	On demand—Pesos—85½	
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	73½
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	104½
ON HAI PHONG.—	On demand	8
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	7½
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	83½
SOYBEANS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$11.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola		\$59.60
SILVER, per oz.		23½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$3.91 discount.
Chinese	10 " " \$3.91 " "
Hongkong	20 " " \$3.45 " "
Hongkong	10 " " \$3.80 " "

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,300/2,350 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,360/2,380 " "
Malwa Older	\$2,390/2,400 " "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,410/2,430 " "
Persian fine quality	\$1,600/1,700 " "
Persian extra fine	\$2,000/2,100 " "
Persia New	\$2,210 per chest.
Persia Old	\$2,230 " "
Bengal Nov.	\$2,230 " "
Bengal Old	— " "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.	
The I.G.M. str. Germania left Yag on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.	
The I.G.M. str. Coblenz left Sydney on the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.	
THE INDIAN MAIL.	
The Apar str. Catherine Apear from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.	
The Indo-China str. Footsack left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.	
THE GERMAN MAIL.	
The I.G.M. str. Prinz Ludwig, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 23rd February, left Colombo on Saturday, the 12th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 23rd inst.	
THE AMERICAN MAIL.	
The P.M. str. dala left Yokohama on the 16th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 23rd inst.	
THE CANADIAN MAIL.	
The C.P.R. str. Empress of China left Vancouver on Friday, the 11th inst., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
The Bank Line str. dynamic left Shanghai on the 15th inst., and is due here to-day p.m.	
The Danish str. Cathay left Singapore on Friday, the 11th inst. at p.m., and may be expected here to-day.	
The Austrian Lloyd's str. Austria left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst. p.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.	
The N.Y.K. str. Atsuta Maru (American Line) left Shanghai on the 17th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.	
The str. Errol left United Kingdom on the 5th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.	
The Bank Line Ltd's str. Suvero left Vancouver on the 13th inst. for Hongkong via Japan ports.	

TO-DAY.
11.30 A.M.—Twenty-First Ordinary Annual Meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.
Noon—Twenty-First Ordinary General Meeting of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.
10.45 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and Tuesday, 22nd Mar.—Auction of High-Class Jewellery at their Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
2 P.M.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at "Ian Mor," Peak Road, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
9 P.M.—New No. 1 Broadway Opera Co. at Theatre Royal.—"The Arcadians."

FOR-THCOMING EVENTS.
Monday, 21st March—Auction of Police Station's Store at Central Police Station's Compound, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Monday, 21st March—Auction of Crown Land, Public Works Dept.
Thursday, 24th Mar.—Thirty-Second Ordinary Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 24th Mar.—Twenty-Eighth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Thursday, 24th March—Installation of Wor. Bro. Hough at the Masonic Hall as District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China.
Saturday, 26th March—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Tuesday, 29th March—Auction of Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer.
Saturday, 2nd April—Annual Devonian Dinner of Devonian Society, at Hongkong Hotel.
Friday, 8th April—Auction of Machinery, Light Railway Plant, &c., at their Markham Road Depot Shanghai, by Noel Murray & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Mautang, from Sandakan, Miss MacLean.
Per Petchaburi, from Bangkok, Miss Y. Munte, Messrs P. Bigelow, Messrs Seull and M. Birkham.
Per Taming, from Manila, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Dr. and Mrs. V. H. Langman, Hon. Dr. Anderson, Doctors H. Fraser, W. J. Stokes, P. Clarke, J. M. Kinross, H. E. Highet, J. de Hoon and Captain, Lieut. J. B. F. F. Mgr. L. Tonnou, Messrs J. N. Wolman and daughter, V. C. Bessick, G. E. Burnham, A. W. Bushell, R. W. Gales, J. E. Valentine, H. Davis, G. A. Jewett, C. Peterson, W. J. Dyer, G. B. Robertson, A. P. McDavit, W. O. Bingham, E. Michel, E. W. Bratton, O. A. Stevens, T. R. Palmer, N. K. Tovey and M. Richards.
Per Macedonia, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. C. H. Gordon, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Holbeck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Fleet Paymaster, Vining, Capt. H. G. Myhr, Dr. Marchwald, Messrs H. K. Rogers and servant, G. A. Richardson, H. Ziegler, D. M. Clarkson, Lemiere and I. M. Shields, from Yokohama, for Port Said, Mr. Alberto, for Gibraltar, Dr. Mrs. and Miss C. H. Campbell, for London, Mrs. H. Greig, for New York, Mr. A. B. Duncan, from Kobe, for Bombay, Mr. J. F. Smith, from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs R. C. Aiers, G. G. Black, H. Lazarus and J. P. Moran, for Penang, Mr. A. W. Buxill, for Colombo, Messrs H. V. Holt and G. T. A. Aikman, for Bombay, Rev. and Mrs. Winning and infant, Messrs C. W. Elsmorth and W. D. Graham, for Port Said, Rev. and Mrs. P. D. Borgan, Miss McKinney, Miss A. McKinnon and Mr. P. O. Bergen, for Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin, Master and infant, Miss Hudson, Messrs H. Hodgkin, S. W. Pratt, H. P. Dudley, A. Wright and H. Samette, for London, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood and 2 children, Comdr. and Mrs. York, R.N., Mrs. E. O. Cumming, child and infant, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Aiers, Mr. Harman, and 2 children, Mrs. Taylor, Misses Astill, Fletcher, J. P. Rhind, Taylor and Thomas, Dr. Taylor, Messrs O. Armstrong, W. F. Deane, J. C. Cole, H. B. Morgan, H. Saxon, S. Furniss, B. M. Tyler, G. A. Crawford, B. J. Gould and 3 children.
DEPARTED.
Per Kumano Maru, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mrs. W. B. Danielson, Misses M. A. Peyton, H. Danielson, Carlsson and Haines, Col. James A. Fross, Messrs B. A. Leggett, F. N. Macdonald, H. Izumi, E. J. W. Clements, A. L. Day, E. O. Clayton, N. Ohtani, G. McKie, C. Waterhouse, J. Supe, J. Jordan, Parmanand, D. Harvey, C. E. Putt, L. C. Rees, F. Alan Biken, J. Fournall, P. Balans, S. Umeda and Yidhara.
Per Decatur, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Shanley, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Fines Paster, Mr. and Mrs. Lyness, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holloway, Mrs. A. E. Jones and 2 children, Mrs. McCreath, infant child and animal, Mrs. E. M. Tibbey, Mrs. W. G. Lay, Mrs. Hendrickson, and 2 children, Misses Bern, M. Scott, Weiland, Ramson, Ahern, Lucas, Henderson and maid, V. Leon, H. Kneller, Harleok, Vandon, Dean, Romina, Birkbeck, Gordon, Lorrison, C. Kayes, B. Davis, R. Keyes, Greenhill, Wood, McLaugh, R. Stevens, Deab and servant, Thornton, Higgins and Ezra, Capt. Gordon, Dr. Rotgers, Messrs D. T. Van, N. Takahiro, J. Moorhead, W. C. Fother, J. S. Ferguson, M. Sekita, H. Thomas, C. Tilday, C. Ferguson, G. E. Holmes, R. Danley, C. Carleton, G. W. Henderson, Henderson, F. J. Baker, R. L. Patterson, R. L. Jones, H. Cole, A. Frith, J. McGrath, G. Clifford, G. Stampford